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*Historical and Descriptive Account of the Palace and Abbey
of Holyrood-House, Edinburgh.*

IF to the direful effects of superstition must be ascribed many of those terrible scourges which have afflicted mankind and laid waste empires, yet it cannot be denied, that to the same cause the world is indebted for many of the most magnificent monuments, both of ancient and modern art. Such was the origin of the Abbey of the Holy Cross, or Holyrood.

The account of the miraculous interposition, recorded in history, in favour of the first Christian Emperor Constantine, is familiar to every reader. An event, not less extraordinary, is commemorated in the Scottish annals. David I. it is said, whilst hunting in the forest of Drumselch, in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh, was furiously attacked and unhorsed by an enraged stag. At the moment, when the affrighted monarch was about to fall a victim to the fury of his brute antagonist, a cross descended from heaven, which he seized, and turning it against the audacious assailant, he put him to flight. In gratitude for this miraculous deliverance, the king, in the year 1128, founded an abbey for canons regular of St. Augustine, which he dedicated to the Holy Cross.

Adjoining to this monastery James V. influenced undoubtedly by the impressive grandeur of the situation, erected the palace of Holyrood-house for the royal residence. He likewise enclosed, by a stone wall of considerable height and thickness, the hilly ground in the neighbourhood of the monastery, which received the appellation of the King's Park, and is about three miles in circumference. Of the ancient edifice very little is now remaining besides the towers of the north-west corner; which part, as appears from a date under a nich in one of the walls, was begun in the year 1528. During the minority of James's daughter, in the year 1547, this palace was burned by the English army that invaded Scotland, under the Earl of Hertford, by command of our eighth Henry, in order to take vengeance on the Scots, for having refused the young queen to his son Edward in marriage. It was soon rebuilt, on a more extensive scale, but a second conflagration, caused by Cromwell's fanatic followers, again reduced great part of the edifice to ashes in 1650.

Upon the Restoration it was rebuilt from the designs of the celebrated architect Sir William Bruce; the view exhibited in the engraving which accompanies this description, will be found an accurate representation of the edifice in the state in which it at present appears. It was occupied by James II. whilst Duke of York; in the years 1745 and 1746 by Charles Edward Stewart, and immediately after him by William Duke of Cumberland.

Holyrood-house, the only habitation in Scotland that is not in ruins, is built of hewn stone, in a quadrangular figure; and the interior court, forming a square of 230 feet, is surrounded with piazzas. The front, facing the west, consists of a low building, adorned with a double row of

ballustrades above, and terminating in double towers at the north and south angles, which contribute to give the structure rather an antique appearance. The portico, in the middle, is decorated with double stone columns, which support a cupola, representing an imperial crown; on either side are seen female figures in a recumbent posture, and at their feet are sculptured the royal arms of Scotland. The other three sides of the square are considerably higher than the front.

Upon entering the gate, on the right, is the great stair-case leading to the south wing, which contains the council-chamber and the royal apartments. They are large and spacious, but unfurnished; in one of them the Scotch peers assemble to elect 16 out of their number to represent them in the parliament of the United Kingdom. In the north wing is the gallery, which measures 150 feet by 27½, and is adorned with the portraits of all the Scottish sovereigns. In the lodgings assigned to Lord Dunmore, which are likewise on this side, is the celebrated picture, by Vandyke, of Charles I. and his consort, going to partake of the pleasures of the chase. There are also the portraits of their present Majesties at full length, by Ramsay. In the apartments of the Duke of Hamilton, who is hereditary keeper of the palace, the relics of Queen Mary's bed of crimson damask are still exhibited. Here is likewise shewn the trap-door communicating with the rooms below, through which Darnley, Ruthven, and their sanguinary accomplices entered for the purpose of assassinating the queen's unfortunate favourite. Large spots on the floor are still pointed out to the curious visitant, said to have been occasioned by Rizzio's blood, which could never be washed away. The suite of rooms above the royal apartments are occupied by the Duke of Argyle, as master of the household.

The hospitable asylum recently afforded by Holyrood-house to a branch of the devoted family of Bourbon must not be forgotten. The east front and part of the south wing were fitted up, by order of government, for the accommodation of the Count d'Artois, during his residence in this country.

The Abbey of Holyrood was, as we before mentioned, erected by King David I. He endowed it with truly princely liberality, bestowing on it, amongst other valuable gifts, the lands belonging to five different churches. These were the churches of Edinburgh Castle, St. Cuthbert's, Liberton, Corstorphine, and Airth; the four first situated in the county of Mid Lothian, and the latter in Stirlingshire. These grants were considerably augmented by succeeding sovereigns, so that at the Reformation the Abbey of Holyrood-house was the richest religious foundation in Scotland.*

The abbey, as well as the palace, suffered considerably by the invasion of the English in 1547; but the damage it sustained was speedily repaired. In 1607, at the dissolution of the religious houses, John Bothwell was elevated to the title of Lord Holyrood-house. He was the son of Adam Bothwell, bishop of Orkney, and abbot of Holyrood-house, who, in the chapel royal of that abbey, performed the marriage ceremony between Bothwell and the unhappy Mary. Prior to the Restoration the church had been appropriated to the purposes of a common parish-church; but by the command of Charles II. it was, after that period, set apart as a chapel-royal. It was fitted up in a very splendid manner; a throne was erected for the sovereign, and 12 stalls for the knights of the order of the Thistle, by his brother and successor. Solicitous for the re-establishment of the Catholic worship throughout his dominions, he caused the rites of that religion to be

* "Its annual revenues, at the Reformation, were 442 bolls of wheat, 640 bolls of beer, (a kind of barley) 560 bolls of oats, 500 capons, two dozen of hens, two dozen of salmon, 12 loads of salt, besides a number of swine, and about 250l. sterling in money."—Maitland's Hist. of Edinb. p. 148.

celebrated in this place, to which circumstance may, in a great measure, be attributed the furious zeal of the presbyterians at the revolution, who entirely destroyed its ornaments, leaving nothing but the bare walls.

Repairs having become necessary: a new roof was erected; but the architect having employed thick flag stones for that purpose, these ponderous materials not only injured the other parts of the fabric, but in 1768 occasioned the total demolition of the roof. No attempts having since been made to restore it, the chapel now presents the appearance of a venerable ruin. Its ruins, however, are still sufficient to discover the excellence of the workmanship. To the eye that delights to dwell on the sacred relics of Gothic magnificence, they cannot fail to be highly interesting; to the mind fond of contemplating the vicissitudes of human productions, and tracing effects from their causes, they will afford a pleasing object for the indulgence of pensive reverie.

The vaults in the chapel-royal are, in general, shut from public view, but a few bones are still exhibited as the sad remnants of royal skeletons. The only statue which escaped the general destruction is in the belfry, and represents, in a recumbent position, Lord Belhaven, who died in the year 1639. It is of white marble, somewhat mutilated, but the workmanship is not destitute of merit.

The abbey church and palace are surrounded with a precinct or liberty which is an asylum for insolvent debtors; and was, in ancient times, the sanctuary belonging to the monastery for the refuge and protection of criminals. The Count d'Artois, although a foreigner, claimed the benefit of this asylum.

Eastward of the palace is the bowling-green, now in the greatest disorder. The park contains the rocky hills of Salisbury craigs, and Arthur's seat. In the valley between these hills is a morass of considerable extent. Wandering beside it, (says a late traveller) shut out from the prospect of every vestige of a human habitation, Arthur's seat impending in silent dignity over the solitude, and the ample summit of Salisbury heights towering on the opposite side of the valley, the mind is impressed with the idea of a wilderness far remote from the incessant bustle and activity of a great city. Yet this secluded spot is scarcely a mile distant from the metropolis of Scotland. At the eastern extremity of the valley, situated on a craggy steep, overhung by a rocky precipice, are the ruins of the hermitage and chapel of St. Anthony; and near the foot of these rocks flows a pure and copious stream from the well dedicated to the same saint.

From the eminences in the park the prospects are so various and extensive as to defy the powers of description. The views of Edinburgh, from several stations, are highly picturesque and striking; but when seen combined with the principal objects surrounding it, together with the Grampian mountains in the remote distance, the effect produced is then truly sublime.

Sketch of a tour through the new departments of the French Republic, containing an accurate account of the present state of various establishments in those countries.

By M. CAMUS.

ONE of the first objects which fixed my attention in this tour, was the house of industry for the suppression of mendicity, established at Strasburg. I found similar institutions at Liege, at Mons, at Brussels and at Antwerp.

In all of the above cities these establishments occupy vast monasteries which formerly belonged to some religious order. The cloisters and corridors, cleared of the cells which obstructed them, are converted into shops for spinning, weaving and needle-work. The refectories have been preserved and the kitchens likewise, for the purpose of preparing soups; for there is a large family to be fed; some apartments have also been kept distinct, either for certain particular labours, or to serve as places of correction.

At eight o'clock in the morning, the doors are opened. They are crowded by mothers with their children, servants out of place, artizans in want of employment, young persons of both sexes who have not been taught to work; children whom their parents cannot take care of in the day-time, because their individual occupations keep them from their homes. Nobody is denied admittance; and every one by passing the threshold, acquires a right to soup, bread and water. Labor ensures greater privileges; it entitles the individual to wages which are punctually paid.

After this first voluntary entry, the officers of the police send to the institution every child they find loitering about the streets; and every person who frequents them for the purpose of begging.

They apply themselves to work; long rows of artizans occupy the cloisters and corridors. Every one is in motion. Into many of these workshops I have seen mothers come with five children; the eldest spun wool or cotton; the second pieced the threads; a third whose arms were too short to reach the two extremities of the wheel, joined a little companion, and one put the handle in motion, whilst the other reached the cotton to be spun; the fourth child scarcely two years old, was lying in a cradle which the mother gently rocked with her foot. The fifth clung to her breast; with her left hand she supported it and with the right she turned a spindle.

At noon there is a general distribution of food. When the people repair to the refectory at night, each carries away his portion of bread. All of these unfortunate persons return to their humble abodes, after having procured a subsistence by their labor, and encouraged by the wages they receive to persevere in habits of honest industry.

From Strasburg I followed the course of the Rhine, that celebrated river which astonishes by the majesty of its course, which recalls so many grand ideas, the narrations of the profoundest of historians, and the exertions of the great Arminius in defence of his country's liberty. The road, along the left bank, was interrupted between Mentz and Coblenz by rocks, which even projected into the river. A Frenchman, employed by the government, Jean-Bon-Saint-André has planned a road parallel with the Rhine. The rocks are already cut through, but the solid stone has been preserved to form the surface of the road; the body of the mountain, the side of which only has been cut away, remains to proclaim to posterity the grandeur of the conception and the obstacles which genius had to surmount.

After passing Andernach and viewing its towers as ancient as the acts published in that town by Charlemagne, I arrived at Bonn, formerly the residence of the Elector of Cologne. The territory of Bonn is extremely

fertile; its situation cannot be paralleled for the general effect of its scenery or for the beauty of its parts. The estates are divided into small farms, and agriculture is prosecuted with spirit. It is such a country as the imagination is fond of representing enchanted spots. The magnificent stream of the Rhine waters fields of inexhaustible fertility. The prince's palace, his villa of Poppelsdorf the church of Kreutzberg which crowns the summit of the mountain; beyond Poppelsdorf, an ancient castle, on the mountain called Godesberg; in the valley, umbrageous woods and fountains impart life to all these environs; on the other side of the Rhine rise seven mountains on which as many nobles had erected towers and forts to secure their dominion.

In this delightful country on the 30 of August, at the approach of autumn, and before the fields were stripped of all their riches, they were celebrating the *kirmesse* in the village of Kersnig. This is the name of festivals well known in Germany, in Belgium, and even in some parts of the ancient departments contiguous to them. These *kirmessen* succeed each other in different places from the month of June to the middle of November. In the months of August and September they are most frequent. Upon the first approach to a town or village you may perceive that it is festival time. Garlands suspended in the public way, emblems, cyphers, &c. announce the *kirmesse*. If it is in a small town or village and the weather favourable, all the inhabitants are out of their houses; the aged enjoy their beer and tobacco at their doors, with their neighbours; the young people repair to the public houses to dance. Persons of fashion who have quitted their town-house to entertain their friends at their rural residence, pass the day at the window, wait till evening to walk about in the village, and sometimes even mingle in the dances. These are Tenier's pictures in action. Wherever there is a *kirmesse*, thither every body in the vicinity repairs.

The departments on the left bank of the Rhine almost border on Belgium, properly so called, at Aix-la Chapelle: Aix is a central point, on the right of which lie Brabant and Flanders; on the left what formerly constituted the circles of Upper and Lower Rhine; before you is the Upper Rhine, the country of Liege, the county of Namur and the duchy of Luxemburg. These three districts although contiguous, present to the observant spectator singularly remarkable differences in every thing relative to the arts of design, architecture, painting and sculpture. In that part which belonged to Germany, nothing is seen indicative of talent or of an acquaintance with the principles of those arts. The rarity of good performances in the arts of design is the more striking at Mentz, at Bonn, at Treves and Cologne, as the public edifices of those cities are excessively overloaded with architectural ornaments, balconies, columns and an equal profusion of paintings and statues, but paintings which have neither composition, correctness of design, nor colouring; statues the drapery of which is bedaubed with red and blue, and which are gilt or silvered on those parts of the figures that are uncovered. There are few modern monuments at Luxemburg, Namur and Liege, but at least the eye, the taste and the understanding are not offended by grotesque decorations.

Upon entering Flanders, there is a total alteration. Public edifices, private houses, cabinets of amateurs all indicate a taste for the arts; the influence of the principles of design is every where conspicuous. The names of Vandyke, of Kraye, of Rubens, of Jordaens are universally treated with the distinction they merit; the traveller continually meets with their pictures or perceives vestiges of their lessons; and this correctness of taste, combined with the pleasant, rich and fertile situations, with the natural cleanliness

liness of the inhabitants and with their opulence, renders Belgium a truly delightful country.

In Aix la Chapelle, which I have observed is the central point, are mingled monuments in the most faulty taste, with works executed in the most superior style. In this place are collectors capable of appreciating the merits of good paintings, and eager to purchase them; yet, no figures can be worse executed than those painted on the ceiling of the great hall of the town-house, in memory of the peace of 1748. They are allegorical representations; the invention is equally faulty with the execution; the artists must have had powerful patronage, labouring, as they did, under that great disadvantage, a want of talent.

The very numerous and important manufactories and foundries in the provinces of Luxemburg and Namur, at Liege, at Aix la Chapelle, and in Limburg, in Belgium, and particularly at Ghent and Tournay, in the departments of the North and of the Somme, furnished me with observations which I suppress with regret; but I cannot forbear making a few remarks on the foundries worked by means of a rivulet that waters a valley half a league distant from Luxemburg. This stream puts in motion the bellows at the furnaces, mills for the manufacture of paper, and the mechanical apparatus of a considerable establishment for making earthen ware, commonly called English ware. Every thing is prepared in this manufactory under the direction of M. Bosch; the clays, the calcination of the flints, the minium for glazing, the cobalt for the blue ornaments. M. Bosch is the principal artist. He is assisted by one of his sons, whom he has sent to Paris, to receive lessons of Vauquelin, on the practical application of chemistry to the arts; this young man has a handsome cabinet of natural history; I observed in it a petrification of a piece of white linen-cloth, folded up, found in the environs of Metz. The manufacture is in the highest vogue and has an immense demand. It has given life and activity to the two adjacent villages, the inhabitants of which are employed in the portage and conveyance of its productions. Nothing is wanting to this establishment, not even pleasures. Most of M. Bosch's workmen are musicians; every festival, either religious or civil, furnishes an occasion for the exercise of their talents; M. Bosch's children conduct the orchestra and the dances. I have seen them receive invitations to the festivities of the city, and prefer their own rural pleasures: O fortunatos nimium: sua nam bona norunt!

I begun with describing the benevolent institutions denominated houses of industry. I shall conclude with some account of the two prisons of Vilvorde and of Ghent. Be not alarmed at the appellation. These are likewise benevolent institutions, and there are few establishments to which that name is more truly applicable.

The prisons of Vilvorde and Ghent were erected about forty years ago, under the ancient government of the Netherlands, at the expense of the province, for the reception of lazy vagabonds and culprits condemned to imprisonment for their crimes. Howard treats of them in his *State of the Prisons*. He has given a plan of the edifice at Ghent, and he thinks it superior to that of Vilvorde. He praises in particular, the obligation to work, enforced at Ghent and Vilvorde, and he laments the alterations he perceived on a second visit, occasioned by the cessation from labour in the prison at Ghent, in consequence of the orders too inconsiderately issued by Joseph II.

The prison of Vilvorde is capable of containing 2000 prisoners, that of Ghent, about 900. They are not constructed upon the same plan. At Vilvorde, two large courts surrounded with buildings, all of which look towards the courts, are destined the one for the men, the other for the women. At Ghent the entrance is by an octagonal court. None of the prisoners can

see or has access to this court. It is a kind of vestibule, which leads to lofty buildings on each side of the octagon, or more properly, on five of its sides, as the others are not yet erected. Each of the five ranges of buildings has its particular court, surrounded with the edifices to which it is appropriated.

Both these prisons are kept well aired and white-washed; both have vast halls for the work-people, kitchens, spacious refectories, cells for the prisoners to sleep in, and infirmaries for the sick. There are besides, at Ghent, work-shops for cabinet-making, a timber-yard for carpenter's work, and furnaces. At Ghent, the prisoners lie alone; each cell has its closet excavated in the wall; air and light are introduced by a hole of about fifteen inches in the door of the cell. This aperture is made secure by bars; it is closed by means of a board, which when removed, forms a table. The door opens into a spacious corridor, the windows of which are unbarred and never shut. At Vilvorde the prisoners lie two in a bed. For a window, their cell has an aperture directly into the court, at a considerable height. The cells which are built in two rows, are separated by a wide corridor, open at the two extremities. Whilst the prisoners are employed in the work-rooms, the doors and windows of all the cells are set open, so that the air is completely renewed. The walls of all these places are white-washed with a material far superior in appearance to that of the finest hotels of Paris.

The purpose to which the prisons of Vilvorde and Ghent are now applied, is the reception of criminals condemned to imprisonment in the nine Belgic departments, and some of those adjoining. To Vilvorde are sent likewise all the superannuated paupers of the city of Brussels; but they live under particular regulations, as in an asylum for the unfortunate, and not a place of imprisonment. They have no communication with the prisoners, and are at liberty to go out any hour of the day. The men's quarter is separate from the women's. They are fed and clothed at the expense of the government. The 30th of September there were about 300 of these superannuated paupers at Vilvorde. So much for this distinct quarter of the house; what follows alludes only to the prisoners.

The 30th of September there were about 800 at Vilvorde; and the 12th of October, the number of prisoners at Ghent amounted to about 700. As the buildings are more numerous and more distinct at the latter place, the two sexes are not only kept separate, but the prisoners are likewise divided into different classes, according to the duration and cause of their imprisonment.

In both houses the labour and the supply of the prisoners with food are contracted for. The food of a prisoner who does not work is herb soup, bread and water. Thus the daily expense of each individual at Ghent is 41 centimes (about 4d. sterl.) but all who are capable are compelled to work. The punishment for refusing to work is the dungeon; the reward of labour is a larger allowance of food and wages, a portion of which is reserved till the time the prisoner quits the house. The victuals are distributed in the refectory, from which the people repair to the court-yards to enjoy the air and to rest themselves.

Each work-room is superintended by two inspectors, one over the work and the other for the preservation of order. The work-people are ranged in two or three rows; and the utmost silence and regularity prevail. The general police is entrusted to an officer with the title of commandant, and some soldiers. Those on duty at Vilvorde are taken from the battalions stationed at Brussels, and like other military posts are relieved in a certain number of days. At Ghent the guard is stationary, and is composed of forty-one men, who are seldom permitted to go into the city. I cannot
give

give a better idea of the strictness of the police in the latter house, than by calling to mind the perfect security with which the convicts are trusted with iron, wood, and instruments of every kind: I have seen above thirty blacksmiths at work in one room, enjoying the same degree of liberty as in their master's shop. A circumstance which happened but a few days before I visited the house, will impress the most favourable ideas of the manner of treatment in them. Two prisoners had escaped; the second day after their flight, one of the two came and requested as a favour that he might be permitted to return to his cell and to his occupations.

Vilvorde would be the model for a prison of that of Ghent did not exist. The house at Ghent surpasses every thing of the kind, of which I have either read or heard.

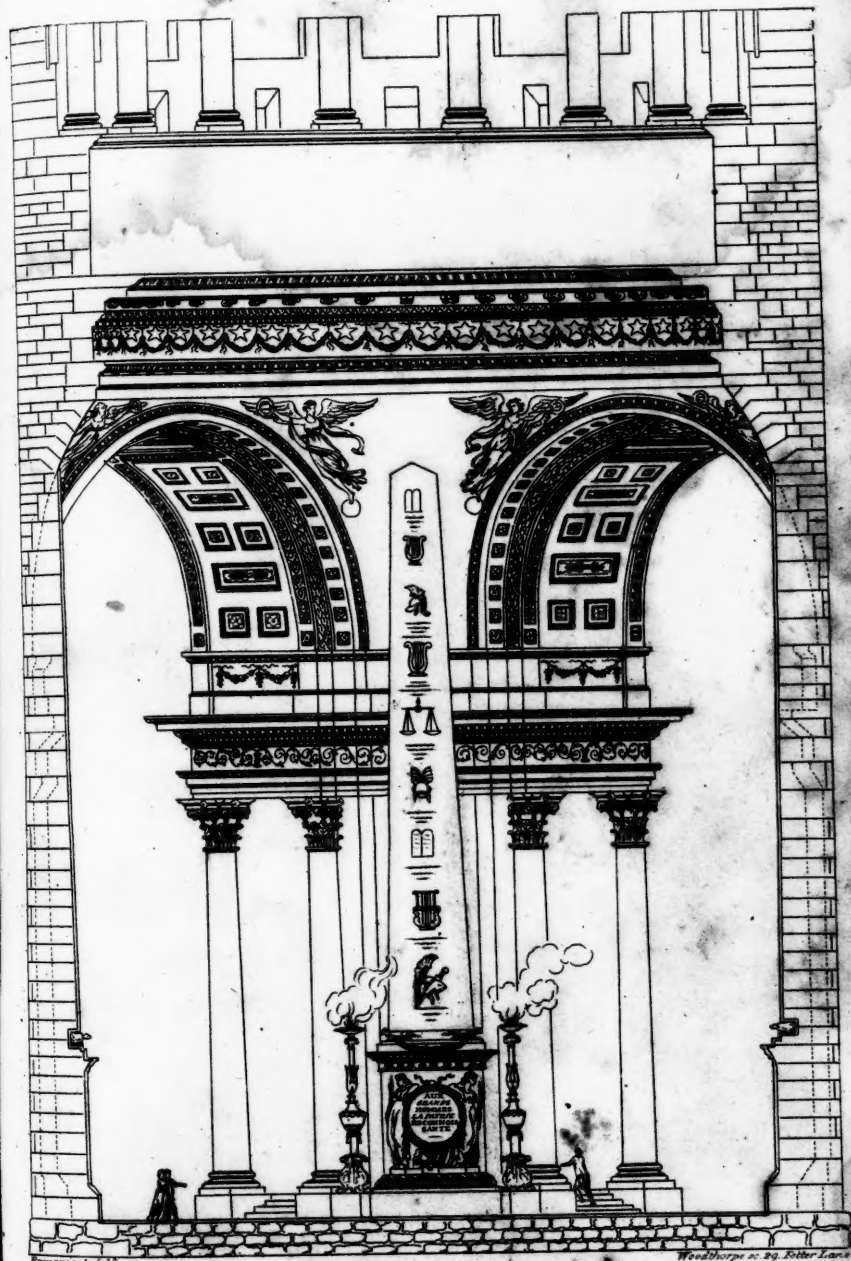
The consequences of these two establishments considered relatively to the advantages derived from them by society, are, that every year about one hundred persons quit them, who, when they entered, were incapable of procuring a livelihood by lawful means, or had lost those means by habits of idleness and guilt; they return to society formed to industry, capable of supporting themselves by just and honest gains, perfect in the arts which they had begun to practise, and with the savings made for them, possessing a fund sufficient to defray the first expenses of materials and implements. Happy country, where to punish is to amend! where chastisement consists only in the application of all the means of rendering a man useful to himself and to others!

The general result of my observations on the departments of the left bank of the Rhine, of Belgium, and those adjacent, is briefly as follows:

The departments of the Republic which I have visited are in a flourishing state. All the views of active persons are directed towards fabrics, manufactures and commerce. The arts, which give life to manufactures and introduce new processes into them, are in high estimation. The energy of men of talent is wholly exerted in that department. Literature and the fine arts are, in many places, in a state of stagnation. There is no want of materials for learned investigation; but as the Belles Lettres and the fine arts flourish only in the bosom of peace and opulence, when money is in the hands of persons capable of appreciating their value; it cannot be surprising that literature and the fine arts have not yet obtained that consideration which is the principle of their prosperity. The duration of tranquillity, the security of property, the support of the government, taste and discernment in the employment of the funds abundantly produced by an extensive commerce, will bring to maturity those seeds which are found scattered generally over the whole surface of the Republic.

*Remarks on a Design for the Cenotaphia of the Pantheon
of Paris, with general Observations
on Monumental Architecture.*

THE interest which we conceive that a subject like the Pantheon of Paris is calculated to inspire, has induced us, by way of supplement to the observations in our last number, to submit to our readers the following remarks, which we trust will afford additional gratification, not only to the professional student, but likewise to every person of taste. To them we have annexed an engraving of part of the proposed plan of the embellishments intended to decorate the interior of that magnificent structure, and to express the public admiration of those characters, to the commemoration of whose virtues the edifice is consecrated.



DESIGN FOR THE MONUMENTS IN THE PANTHEON AT PARIS.



Before we proceed to the consideration of this subject, we think it necessary to introduce the correction of an error which appeared in the former part of our account. The architect employed to complete the design and to superintend the late alterations in the Pantheon was, in page 289, called Bodelert. His name, however, is J. Rondelet. He was at one time commissary of public works, and is a member of the council of civil architecture. He is the author of *An Historical Memoir on the Dome of the French Pantheon*, in which are some curious designs, illustrating the comparative dimensions of the four great structures of Europe, surmounted with spherical roofs: St. Peter's church at Rome, St. Paul's, London, the Pantheon, and the Invalides, at Paris. He likewise wrote a paper in answer to M. Patte, in which he opposed the popular opinion of the exterior pressure of the cupola, a prejudice which probably arose from the peculiarities of Gothic architecture, where the pinnacles and buttresses are employed from the evident necessity arising from the external pressure.

The plate will shew that a pyramidal Egyptian monument is intended to intervene between the arches that form the basement of the dome. On the more elevated part are to be engraven hieroglyphical devices, explanatory of the virtues of the person to whose honor the monument is erected; and the rich base, where the principal force of the sculptor's art will be employed, is to contain the inscription composed by public gratitude for private worth. In this part will be displayed busts of the heroes, decorated with the trophies of war, arrayed in the robe of peace, sustaining the sacred volume of truth, or with emblems of the arts useful to mankind, which they have either invented or improved. Sometimes a group of figures will be introduced, and the elegant mythology of the Greeks will employ the chisel of the artist: attending deities will acknowledge him as their companion, and their friend, who has conducted with them to multiply the sources of human felicity. It will be seen that the columns are Corinthian, that the architrave, the friese, and the cornice are in a style of richness suited to this beautiful order of architecture, and that the monuments thus introduced between the system of columniation, will in no degree disturb the general effect.

To these few particulars we must direct some general observations. In England our ancient cathedrals are applied as public mausoleums in honor of departed merit. They all of them deservedly attain a dignified rank amongst Gothic structures, in which the simplicity and uniformity of the general effect is one of the most distinguished beauties. At the time when Grecian architecture became the fashion in this country, it was intruded into our Gothic structures without any regard to the unity of the design, and without the smallest respect to their ancient magnificence. In consequence of this corrupt taste, in the monuments of St. Peter's, Westminster, and of our other venerable ecclesiastical edifices, we see contemptible models of the Grecian style blended with the grandeur of the Gothic. The mind, on the first entrance into these majestic productions of human industry, is expanded with awful delight at the sublimity of the scene; but it has scarcely sufficient time to indulge these grateful sensations, before the truant eye is captivated with some doll or baby-house in the Grecian taste, which contracts the seat of sensibility and constrains it to descend from heaven to the pigmy forms of modern idolatry. Such are the absurdities which deform these cathedrals. If it be necessary to convert them into mausoleums, the Gothic style should be correctly preserved, and above all, the frivolities of recent customs, manners, and habits should be rejected. It will be readily admitted that these Grecian monuments which appear so disgusting to the eye of taste in a Gothic structure, are well adapted to the Pantheon at Paris, or to the cathedral of St. Paul, which are Grecian edifices: but even here,

where unity of style is observed, some correspondence must be regarded between the proportions of the monument and the magnificence of the structure. We do not mean that all the human figures should resemble the Colossus at Rhodes, but the general design of the monuments should be on a large scale. This coincidence is attempted by M. Brongniart, one of the artists of the commission named by the minister of the interior, and to whom M. Rondelet is indebted for assistance on this subject. But we are not wholly satisfied with the design represented in our plate, the remains of antiquity would have supplied that artist with some useful hints which he has neglected to observe. The Pantheon of Paris, it should be recollected, is neither a church, or a hall of justice, where the law of God, or the law of man is dispensed; but it is a temple consecrated by a grateful people to the manes of departed heroes, and therefore the whole idea suggested by the edifice should be the apotheosis of the dead.

In the ancient Pantheon, where the inestimable Minerva of Phidias was preserved, and the rich jewel of Cleopatra was suspended, niches were contrived to receive the statues of the gods; and the spectator, who placed himself in the centre of this circular edifice, could discern, from one point of view, all the lovely fraternity of heaven. Something resembling this seems to be within the design of M. Brongniart; yet a fastidious observer may enquire; why, among the silent remains of the dead, a prodigious space should be preserved as if for the accommodation of a numerous auditory? The solitary footsteps of afflicted friendship (he will tell us) withdraws from the glare of the amphitheatre into the occult retreat. To him it may be replied, that this is a place devoted to the honor of the dead only, for the benefit of the living; and that it may be occasionally applied to the reception of a numerous host. When the last rites are performed to patriot virtue, the opportunity most favourable for the display of the charms of eloquence, to the improvement of public morals, is afforded by this awful solemnity.

Consistently with a principle to which we have alluded, it may be objected, that the Egyptian obelisk here proposed is as incongruous with the Grecian architecture of this national mausoleum as the Grecian monument in the Gothic structure. We are inclined to admit this objection, but the absurdity is surely not quite so palpable. Many circumstances conduce to reconcile us to the intermixture of the Grecian style, and the elegant form of the Egyptian obelisk. It was admitted at Rome at the period of the highest perfection of architecture. One was erected in the Campus Martius, by Augustus, which was nearly 108 English feet in height, and served to indicate the hours on a horizontal dial, formed of the adjacent pavement.*

Before the expiration of the time of the twelve Cæsars nearly fifty obelisks of marble were brought from the confines of Africa, and were interspersed among the most dignified models of Roman architecture. By the assiduity and spirit of Sixtus the Vth, and of several other successors to St. Peter's chair, the itinerant artist is at this day indulged with the view of some of these magnificent specimens of early industry. The antiquity of the obelisk likewise produces a partiality in its favour. The word *obelisk*, in the Phœnician, signifies a *ray*. The Egyptian priests called their obelisk the Sun's Fingers; and, no doubt can be entertained, that they were used for astronomical observations: even the very form of the Egyptian obelisk represents a sun-beam.† Herodotus gives the account of the first obelisk on record, which was raised by Rameses, king of Egypt, in the time of the Trojan war. It is not, perhaps, easy to suggest any form better suited than

* In Pliny, l. 36, § 15, the reader may find a particular description of this gnomon.

† Bosel derives the word from *obelos*, a spit or spindle.

the pyramidal to an insulated monument, to which an inconsiderable space can only be devoted for the basement, and where elegance and magnitude are required to augment the effect. These are some of the circumstances that lead us to consider the intermixture of the Egyptian and Grecian architecture, in the design alluded to in this paper, to be no gross and daring violation of classic taste; and many of our readers, on the inspection of the plate, will reluctantly admit it to be a defect.

Biography of Living Characters in common Life.

MR. EDITOR,

HAVING retired, after a long course of trade, upon a sufficient fortune, my daughter being married and settled, and my son having succeeded me in my business; and, added to all this, what is perhaps best of all, my wife being an easy quiet woman,—I say, Sir, from these circumstances, I have much leisure upon my hands, and know not how to occupy it more to my satisfaction than by reading whatever may inform me of the state of the world, from which I am now a recluse. I am thus a regular reader of all the Magazines, Registers, and other monthly publications; and, amongst others, I need not add, your own. But the purpose of this letter is to suggest what, I believe, is much wanted. In some of the periodical works I have perused with much pleasure the obituaries, and more particularly those passages which inform us of the lives of any singular characters, who may have been numbered amongst their fathers in the preceding month. What I would suggest is briefly this,—no biography, or sketch of character, is admitted into this department of a periodical work, till the object of it is dead.

Now, Sir, there is an old Spanish proverb, “that a living ass is better than a dead lion.” Upon this principle I would advise our periodical writers to introduce to us some “Sketches of living characters in common life.” You will reply, perhaps, that a department is set aside, in your work, for the express purpose of biography. I rejoin, however, (according to the law term) that your biography is confined to the higher circles, and more to their public than private life. I confess I have some value for these articles, and would by no means wish them omitted: but they do not in any way trespass upon what I have mentioned,—“Sketches of living characters in common life.” I am, &c. W. R.*

Fulham.

German Classics.

MR. EDITOR,

IT is with great pleasure that I peruse the occasional communications in your Register, relative to German Literature, as well as the Sketches of German Publications. It will confer an obligation if some of your correspondents will be kind enough to favour me in a succeeding Number with a list of German classics in prose and verse, as I conceive it would be useful to many of your readers who are learning that language, and for want of knowledge of its best authors, are compelled to trust to the judgment of a German master, who selects such authors with as much taste as a village schoolmaster in England would exhibit in a similar selection of our British classics. Sir, yours, &c. C. H.

* W. R. will see by our present number that the subject of his letter had not wholly escaped our attention.

We take this opportunity of requesting communications of such sketches from any of our correspondents who may chance to be in possession of facts and anecdotes from which that species of writing derives a peculiar degree of interest.

Strictures on the Life of Swift, with a Correction of some of the Errors of his Biographers.

[Concluded from page 304.]

WHETHER this discovery of his marriage was ever called for by some *urgent necessity*, is still a matter of doubt. The grandson of Bishop Berkeley, to whose family I again acknowledge my obligations, had an anecdote related to him which I shall insert, though I do not insist on its authenticity.—

His informer was Richard Brennan, so late as the year 1782, one of the bell-ringers at St. Patrick's church, and in a state of poverty.—This man, the favourite servant of Swift, in whose arms he breathed his last, had attended him six years previous to his death; he related to Mr. Monk Berkeley, that when he was at school, a boy boarded with the master who was very commonly reported to be the Dean's son, by Mrs. Johnson.—He added that the boy strongly resembled the Dean in his complexion; that he dined constantly at the deanery every Sunday, and that when other boys were driven out of the deanery yard, he was suffered to remain there to divert himself. This boy survived Mrs. Johnson but a year or two at most.

This anecdote we must confess to be curious; I know not that it is to be hastily credited or rejected; it is consistent with some circumstances, to the test of which we should bring its credibility, were we inclined to examine it at length. It agrees with the dates of Stella's marriage and death; the former having taken place in 1716, the latter in 1727—8. The apologists and censurers of Swift have all chosen the same ground, viz.—his marriage with Mrs. Johnson, on which, according to their separate humours, the former have built his exculpation, and the latter their most fatal charge.—Swift, by marrying Stella, at a time when she had ceased being the object of any very impassioned sentiments, has made it plain that he thought the laws of honour entitled to a strict observance. He saw when it was too late the error of his conduct towards that amiable woman, and made reparation; though his declining to acknowledge her was a step that cannot be justified, and which can be attributed to nothing but that love of singularity, which, in a greater or lesser degree, is inseparable from genius.

It will now be necessary to inform the reader who Stella *really* was.—On this point all the biographers of Swift have been misinformed.—The following account was received by the grandson of the bishop of Cloyne, in the year 1789, from a Mrs. Hearne, niece to the celebrated Mrs. Johnson, who at that time resided at Brighton, near Alresford, Hants, with her daughter Mrs. Harrison.—I know not whether *she* be now living, but of *him*; to whom she entrusted the account I am about to submit to the reader, in common with a wide circle of literary friends, I have to lament the premature and afflicted demise.—Mrs. Esther Johnson, better known by the name of Stella, was born at Richmond, in Surry, on the 13th of May, 1681: her father was a merchant, the younger brother of a good family in Nottinghamshire. He died young, and left his widow with three children, a son and two daughters.—Whilst Mrs. Johnson lived at Richmond, she became acquainted with lady Gifford, sister of Sir William Temple. The uncommon endowments; both of person and mind, which Mrs. Johnson possessed, soon gained upon the esteem of that excellent lady, and gave birth to a friendship which was only dissolved by death.—As they seldom were apart, and lady Gifford lived much with her brother Sir William, it was through her that Mrs. Johnson and her two daughters (her son dying young) were introduced to the knowledge and friendship of that great statesman and his lady; who,

discovering

discovering so many excellencies, and fine parties, in the 'little Hetty', as she was always called in the Temple family, so far took upon themselves the care of her education, as to bring her up with their own niece, the late Mrs. Temple, of Moor Park, by Farnham. And here it was that Dr. Swift first became acquainted with Stella, and commenced that attachment which terminated in their marriage. The cause why that marriage was not made public, in the opinion of her family, was, that their finances not being equal to the style which the Dean wished to move as a married man, it was resolved on both sides, to conceal it. Stella's whole fortune was 1500*l.* a bequest of 1000*l.* from Sir William Temple, as a mark of friendship, augmenting it to this sum. It was Dr. Swift's wish, at last, to have owned his marriage; but finding herself declining fast, Stella did not choose to alter her mode of life, and besides, fully intended coming over to England to her mother." This is the account given by Mrs. Hearne, and it is unquestionably a true one. Having nothing further to say on the peculiar circumstances of the unfortunate Stella, I shall here conclude my account of her.

With respect to Vanessa, I shall attempt to offer some apology for the Dean. The violence of the passion which he entertained for her, blinded him to the fatal effects which were likely to result from the connection, and he found himself unexpectedly in a situation where perseverance was wrong, and retreat impossible. Swift has been severely blamed for keeping up his connection with Vanessa after his marriage with Stella: but we must allow that this was an error on the side of compassion; his motive was such as, though it could not justify, certainly palliated, the crime. He wanted resolution to wound the peace of one who loved so well. Justice and feeling contested the point, and those who, in this instance, may censure; cannot regret the triumph of the latter. It is likewise more than probable that one of the motives which induced Swift to conceal his marriage, was a wish to spare Vanessa so severe a pang, the effects produced by the discovery of that secret, were foreseen, and are too well known to need recapitulation.

Her last will declared what her feelings were: her appointing one of Swift's most intimate friends to be the executioner of her vengeance, shews the violence of her resentment. At the same time had the hour of Vanessa's dissolution been less rapid in its approach, had death allowed the storm of passion to subside; it is more than probable she would have recalled the order respecting the publication of their mutual correspondence. Her passions were violent, and would have been short-lived. Her heart was tender, and her sensibility great, while her mind was possessed of a degree of strength not always to be found among the fair sex; and her talents in many respects eclipsed those of her unfortunate rival.

Such was Vanessa, over whose last moments, as well as over those of the amiable Stella, it were to be wished that a veil had from the first been drawn. They exhibit two dreary scenes of cheerless sorrow, over which the benevolent and the feeling will drop a silent tear.

As in the course of these strictures, no opportunity occurred of introducing the following anecdotes, they are inserted here, under the idea that the relation they bear to a great and splendid character, will render them acceptable to the world.

Swift, on his birth-day, constantly read the third chapter of Job; and during the whole of that day appeared oppressed with the deepest melancholy.

Some years after the death of Stella, on bishop Berkeley's coming to Ireland, Mrs. Hearne, the lady from whose letter an extract is given, accompanied his lady to that kingdom. Immediately on the Bishop's arrival, Swift

repaired to the house of his friend; and, on entering the room, he was so struck with the strong resemblance Mrs. Hearne bore to the unhappy Stella, that he uttered a deep groan. In the evening of his life he became a constant reader of Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.

When Swift, who did every thing in his own way, introduced bishop Berkeley to lord Berkeley, of Stratton, he made use of these words: "My lord, here is a relation of your lordship's, who is good for something; and that, as times go, is saying a great deal."

In his last illness, when the constitution of his mind and body were alike broken up with disease, if any person, whose talents he thought highly of, visited him, he evinced the greatest anxiety for his departure, whilst block-heads were suffered to approach him with impunity. This proves that the powers of his mind, though obscure, were not extinguished.

Of this great man there are few original pictures; the first is preserved as an heir-loom in the deanery of St. Patrick's: it was once ornamented with a magnificent frame of Irish black oak, the carving of which cost one hundred guineas. The predominant expressions of Swift's countenance, as represented in this picture, are grief, indignation, and benevolence. Of the other three originals, one is in the possession of Mr. Whiteway, of Dublin; another is in the possession of Mrs. Wisdom, of Bride-street, Dublin, niece to Mrs. Ridgway; and a third is in the collection of the late deceased Dr. Berkeley, prebendary of Canterbury, &c.

There is also a very excellent picture of him, though not an original, put up in the new saloon of Trinity College, Dublin, some years since; where there are also pictures of Usher, Molyneux, Berkeley, and other Irish worthies.

This is all I am able to say respecting the illustrious Dean of St. Patrick's; I hope, in some particulars, I have not unsuccessfully vindicated his conduct from the rash and ignorant censure of interested calumniators. The life of this great man is of so much interest, that any part of it, however badly related, never fails to lay hold of public curiosity. With this apology, I shall trespass no longer on the attention of your readers.

Dublin, Nov. 1802.

I am, &c. &c. W. R.

Observations upon the Criminal Law of England, with a singular anecdote of Marshal Turenne.

MR. EDITOR,

IT has been justly remarked by the most eminent writers upon law, and more particularly by Beccaria and Montesquieu, that nothing so much degrades the severity of law as what is usually imagined to be within its jurisdiction. In the greater part of crimes, their very deformity is almost sufficient security against their commission, and though the annals of criminality will, doubtless, prevent many who have suffered for this higher species of guilt, if we compare them with the sum of our population, we shall find their number comparatively small. Is it a subject of surprise, that in twelve millions of people, the list of our sessions should present about forty highwaymen and half the number of murderers? It may be observed, that the list of the latter is invariably less than one half of the former, an argument even to demonstration, that as the punishment is materially the same, the moral enormity of the latter crime is not without its effect, and that murder is less frequent than robbery, because it is higher upon the scale of moral turpitude. The result from these premises is easy to be deduced; that where a crime is intuitively enormous, and such as may inspire

a natural

a natural abhorrence to its commission, the restraints of law are less necessary, than in circumstances where conscience is not the ally of law. It is equally evident, that where the act is not equally enormous, or what is effectually the same, where its enormity is not equally a subject of evidence to common feeling, that it requires the more earnest regard of the law, the law being here compelled to trace to its own powers, and not being seconded by the concurrent voice of conscience. Such is the case in the two crimes of adultery and duelling, which however enormous in a moral view, being supported by fashion and the point of honour, require the strongest penalties of the law. It is with pleasure, therefore, I understand they are to become the subjects of animadversion in the present session of Parliament.

I cannot better conclude these remarks than by the relation of an anecdote of the great Marshal Turenne. It is well known of this hero that his true heroism, (for such it really was) was only to be equalled by his solid and manly piety, equally remote upon the one hand from the superstitions of his own age; and upon the other from the indifference of ours. In a court of gallantry, and in times when the point of honour, (falsely so called) was preserved in its full extravagance, the Marshal was never known either to fight a duel, or to be engaged in an intrigue. The grace, the dignity, with which he once released himself from an embarrassment of this nature, will at once give an exact idea of what he was, and be a sufficient answer to the favourite question of the defenders of duelling,—“how is a challenge to be refused?”—How is it to be refused!—let this anecdote of the Marshal answer them.

A young officer of noble family, and in despite of what may be thought from the part of his conduct which follows, of real worth, imagined himself to have received an insult from the Marshal, and demanded satisfaction in the usual forms. The Marshal made no reply to his challenge, the officer repeated it several times, but the Marshal still maintained the same silence. Irritated at this apparent contempt, the officer resolved to compel him to the acceptance of his invitation; for this purpose he watched him upon his walks, and at length meeting him in the public street, accompanied by two other general officers, he hurried towards him, and to the astonishment and even terror of all who saw him, spit in the Marshal's face. Let us endeavour to form some conception of the grossness of this insult—the object of it was the Great Turenne—a marshal of France, and one of the greatest generals which Europe had produced. The companions of the Marshal started back in amazement, the marshal, his countenance glowing from a sense of the indignity, seized the hilt of his sword, and had already half unsheathed it, when to the astonishment of the spectators he suddenly returned it into the scabbard, and taking his handkerchief from his pocket, “Young man, said he, could I wipe your blood from my conscience with as much ease as I can your spittle from my face, I would take your life on the spot. Go, Sir——

Saying this the Marshal retired in all the majesty of triumphant virtue. The young officer was so much struck as well with his manner as with his virtue, that he did not cease till he had obtained the pardon of the Marshal. Turenne afterwards became his patron, and under such a predecessor he became almost the rival of his fame.

I shall dismiss this anecdote without further comment. It is one of those which contain their own moral.

Yours

I. F.

Kensington.

Bigra-

*Biographical Notice on an extraordinary Character, late of
Aylsham in Norfolk.*

MR. EDITOR.

IT has often been observed that much genius is hidden in the obscurity of private life. I have never seen this observation more verified than in the example of the person to whom I am about to introduce you. The name of this gentleman is Mr. James North, and his condition of life, about ten years past, was no higher than that of the master of a grammar-school, at Aylsham, in Norfolk. In the earlier part of my life he was my instructor in the mathematics, and the rudiments of the learned languages; in the former science he was eminently distinguished, in the latter he was much above mediocrity.

I must again repeat, he was one of the most singular characters I have ever met; he was a man of no birth or fortune; his father, if I remember rightly, being a working bricklayer, and his fortune, upon his entrance into life, as he has often told me, about five shillings: he taught himself even to read, and upon this narrow basis contrived, equally unassisted, to build a very respectable superstructure even of classic learning. He was a perfect master of the most abstruse parts of the mathematics; and in those branches which admitted of invention and improvement, such as the solutions of algebraic equations, was unexampled in readiness, perspicuity, and original genius. Like d'Alembert, he possessed such a singular talent of generalisation, that he could take a review of Folios in a few sentences, and, by an accuracy of division, peculiar to himself, he could render the utmost complexity of matter intelligible to the capacity of the youngest pupils.

His adventures, for even in the *novel* sense of the word, he had really met with many, were equally singular with his character, I shall not however dwell upon them, but satisfy myself by the mention of their events. In the first place, Sir, from a beginning of five shillings he realized a decent fortune, and purchased in Lowestoff, Norfolk, (I may be wrong in the exact name of the place) I believe a considerable Freehold property. Some misfortune, I fear, some imprudence involved him in difficulties, reduced him to his original straightness of circumstances, and compelled him for support, to enter upon a school at Aylsham. His talents ensured him success, and obtaining the patronage of all the gentlemen in his neighbourhood, and more particularly of Dr. Francis, Mr. Sewell, Peter Elwin, Esq. of Boston, and the Rev. Dr. Holt of Northnepps, his affairs began again to flourish. It was at this time, that the tranquility of private life, no less than that of kingdoms, was disturbed by the publication of the Rights of Man. Mr. North was unfortunate enough to adopt these errors—the consequences were such as might be expected—his patrons withdrew their encouragement, and his school dwindled to nothing. Under these circumstances, at the age of sixty, he embraced a plan to restore his fortune, which would have scarcely been pardonable in the folly and inexperience of youth. This, Mr. Editor, was almost incredibly romantic, it was no other than to quit his country and connections, to transport himself to America, and to seek the re-establishment of his affairs in the trans-atlantic world. No persuasion could induce him to lay aside this singular purpose. In a word, in less than three months from his first resolution, he carried into effect.

If your feelings are like mine, Sir, you will here pause with a mixture of surprise and disgust. It is impossible sufficiently to lament the diffusion of those fatal principles, which have driven this deluded man from his native country—which have buried himself and his posterity in barbarism, and engaged him in pursuit of that fanciful freedom which a man may, indeed,

enjoy

enjoy without restraint in the wilderness, but which must of necessity, submit to loppings, curtailments and modifications, in every institution of polished society.

You will recollect that the late deceased Mr. Merry fell a sacrifice to the same delusions.

I can readily pardon those who, about two centuries past, fled to the woods of the Western continent to enjoy, unmolested, principles which an hierarchy, perhaps, too tyrannical, had inconsiderately persecuted, but the grievances of the present age require no cure but a sound judgment, the best receipt in the world to carry off the distempers of the fancy.

But to return—Thus is the singular man now buried in the great Western wilderness, and adds another to the list of those deluded, but well-intentioned dupes of the code of the Rights of Man.

I have little more to add in conclusion to my remarks, than that this extraordinary man, for such he really was, resembled no less in person, than in manners, and genius, the late celebrated Dr. Franklin. The character, the train of thinking, the language, and even humour of both were the same,—both of equal simplicity, of equal decent gravity, of the same rigid honesty, and, what is more singular, both sceptics in early life, but corrected by the maturity of age into a settled conviction of the truths of Revelation, and a solid, unshaken piety.

This is a faithful portraiture, and will be acknowledged as such by many to whom he was well known.—A character from life is of more value than the most complete work of the most brilliant fancy.

I shall not therefore make an apology for thus exhibiting my early instructor at full length, as I am fully persuaded it will not be regarded without interest. It is an excellent rule in biography, that such characters should alone be selected, and more particularly represented in detail, which may stand for a species. The character of my early friend is one of that nature.—How many are there now living who resemble the portrait I have given! how many, who with the same natural genius, the same self-acquired knowledge, are lively examples of the triumph of talent and industry, over every obstacle which the most humble condition of life and fortune can oppose to their advancement! Nor is the remaining characteristic a singular extravagance of imagination unfrequently found in persons of this stamp.—It is well known of Dr. Franklin, that he seriously adopted the doctrine of progressive perfectibility, and actually believed that the time would arrive, when the improvements of science would restore to the life of man its antediluvian period.

I am, Sir, yours,

W. P.

Hackney, February 14th, 1803.

Observations on Miscellaneous Subjects, religious, political, moral, literary, &c. By the late Professor LICHTENBERG.

THERE are few men who usher their writings into the world, without believing that every body will instantly be solicitous to read them. As for myself, I cannot think that honor is reserved for me, and I do not only say so, for that would be easy, but I think so, which is quite the contrary. The author, the compositor, the corrector and the censor will probably read my book, and perhaps the critic may likewise condescend so far; thus out of 1000 millions of men just five will have perused it.

It is certain that I was sensible (although but slightly) when looking at my Hogarth, printed in large characters, that the small proportion of spirit introduced into it was not sufficient to animate such a mass. Let people say what they will, the more stupid books are, the more handsomely they should be printed.

About the end of September 1798 I dreamt that I was relating to some person the story of the young and beautiful countess of Hardenberg, a story

which made a great impression on my mind, and has, in general affected all who heard it. This lady died in child-bed, every attempt to bring the child into the world proving ineffectual. After her death she was opened; her infant was placed beside her in the same coffin, and they were carried at night, by torch-light, accompanied by a great concourse of people, for interment in the family vault, in a neighbouring village. They were conveyed in a carriage which is used for removing the dead at Göttingen, a machine that runs on four small wheels, and that jolts and shakes intolerably. Before the corpses were deposited in the vault, some of the friends requested to see them once more. The coffin was opened, when the mother was found lying on her face, and she as well as the child appeared a horrible and shapeless mass. What a state for a charming woman, scarcely 20 years of age, frequently an object of jealousy to the handsomest females of our town! This image had often recurred to my imagination, particularly as I had many times seen this lady, and was intimately acquainted with her husband. It was this melancholy story that I was relating to some one in a dream, in the presence of a third person who knew it as well as myself, when I most unaccountably forgot one of the principal circumstances attending it, that of the child.

When I had finished my narrative which I thought I had related with uncommon energy, and in a manner calculated powerfully to affect my auditor, the third person said: Yes, and the child was laid beside her, and their bodies were nothing but a hideous compound of bones and flesh bruised to a jelly. Yes, I instantly exclaimed, as if out of humour with myself, the child had been put into the same coffin. Such was my dream, and what makes it remarkable to me is this circumstance. What was it, in my dream, that reminded me of the fact relative to the child? It was certainly of myself that I recollected it. Why did I not relate it myself as a thing that I had forgotten? Why did my imagination create a third person to take me up, and make me ashamed of my forgetfulness? If I had related the story awake this affecting circumstance would certainly not have escaped me; but then I passed by it in order to remind myself of it. Various inferences may be drawn from this fact; I shall point out only one, but precisely that which makes the most strongly against myself, at the same time that it proves the sincerity with which I relate this singular dream. It has frequently happened when I was printing any thing, that I perceived exactly at the conclusion, and when it was impossible to make any alteration, that I might have expressed myself much better throughout, and that I had even forgotten the principal circumstances. I have often been disconcerted in that manner.—I think this negligence will furnish an explanation. An event which had made a deep impression on me was here, as it were, converted into a drama. In general, I am accustomed to be frequently instructed in a dream by a third person, and this instruction is nothing more than a reflection dramatised.

Do we blush with shame in the dark? It is asserted that we turn pale with fright in it, and I am inclined to think so: but I have doubts on the first point, for we turn pale on account of ourselves, but blush on account of ourselves and others. Do women blush in the dark? This is a question very difficult to resolve; at least it is one of those that cannot be resolved in the light.

I once remarked in the face of a man who had succeeded in driving some pigs into a pond, into which they appeared extremely unwilling to go, a smile of such satisfaction, and an air of such happiness, as I never saw expressed by the countenance of any other person in my life.

There exists a country, it is said, in which the following singular custom prevails. The sovereign as well as his ministers are obliged to sleep with a barrel of gunpowder under their beds during the whole continuance of a war,

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The barrel is not only sealed with the seal of the national representatives, but it is likewise fastened to the floor with thongs, which are likewise sealed. Every evening and morning the seals are inspected. It is said that this country has not been engaged in any war for a very long period indeed.

There are not many commodities in the world of a more extraordinary nature than books. Printed by people who do not understand them, sold by people who do not understand them, bound, criticised and read by people who do not understand them, they are even often written by people who do not understand them.

A philosopher, but an indifferent wit, I believe it was Hamlet, prince of Denmark, said somewhere, that there are abundance of things in heaven, and on earth, none of which is to be found in our compendiums. If this good young man, who as we know was not quite compos, meant to allude to our compendiums of physic, we might boldly answer: that it is true, but to make amends, how many things are there in our compendiums, none of which is to be found either in heaven or on earth?

The human skin is a soil on which grows hair. I am surprised that nobody has yet found out a method of sowing wool upon it. It would be far more profitable, as it might be shorn.

Of all the great discoveries made by the human understanding in modern times, the principal in my opinion is the art of judging of books without having read them.

If a man were not to cut his nails, they would doubtless grow to a great length, and would render him incapable of many occupations which are an honour to him. Thus this mutilation is of great utility: on this account I have always considered the action of biting the nails as a kind of instinct of perfectibility. A man likewise bites his nails when about to answer a perplexing question, or to resolve a difficult problem. If it be not of much service, he at least follows and exercises the above-mentioned instinct.

If physiognomy becomes what Lavater expected, children would be hanged before they have committed the actions that would otherwise bring them to the gallows. Thus it will be necessary to institute a new kind of annual confirmation, a physiognomic *auto da fé*.

When you know that a man is blind, you imagine that you can perceive it if you only see his back.

There are violent diseases which are mortal, there are some that may be observed and felt without much trouble, but of which a person does not die: lastly there are others which can scarcely be perceived with a microscope: but yet that instrument magnifies them to a most terrific degree. This microscope is hypochondria; I believe that if men would seriously apply themselves to the study of microscopic diseases, they would have the satisfaction of being continually ill.

How happy such a person would be if he paid as little attention to other people's affairs as to his own!

I am surprised that cats should have two holes in their skin exactly where their eyes are.

It is certain that we frequently think an idea very good when in bed, which we dislike when we are up.

There are many remarks that a false philosophy prevents being made public. I was in bed one night at 11 o'clock, but perfectly awake, as I had but just lain down. I was suddenly seized with a dread of fire which I could scarcely overcome. I thought I felt a violent heat at my feet, as if they were near a fire, and this heat appeared gradually to encrease. At that instant the alarm-bell rung; a fire had broken out, not in my apartment it is true, but in a house at a considerable distance. As far as I can recollect I never mentioned this observation, because I was unwilling to give myself the trouble of defending it against the ridicule it would have incurred, and I dreaded the contemptuous air of the *philosophers* to whom I might have communicated it.

EPICÆ ITTEPOENTA---or COLLEGE HOURS.

No. III.

—"Disjecta membra Poetæ."

Horace. Ars Poetica.

THE above passage has ever been admired, as one of the most striking throughout the whole of the elegant Epistle to the Pisos. It is, doubtless, one of those in which force of expression, and justice of remark, are united. Being more conversant with books than the world, and from a species of Epicurean avidity of knowledge, being desirous of seeking it every where, I sometimes fall upon books and papers of a singular nature,—such as serve rather to kill time, than to add any thing to my former stock of ideas. But in this indiscriminate rapacity, (for such it really is,) of whatever falls within my reach, in any shape of literature, I am occasionally more fortunate, and sometimes light upon luxuries,—"*deliciæ literarum*," which have escaped others, only because they would never have suspected them to have existed, when it has been my fortune to discover them. The celebrated passage of Virgil, "*Tres imbri torti radii*," has been long and justly considered as the most poetical of the *Æneid*, being possessed of equal sublimity, and fanciful, but beautiful, imagery. Turning over my niece's music-book, you may conceive my surprise, Mr. Editor, when in a song of no reputation, I found the following verse, of equal wildness, sublimity, and beauty, with the above-mentioned lines of the Mantuan poet:—

A mantle I'll make thee, of azure so clear,
Ting'd with gold which shall shine from afar,
I'll make thee a scarf of the rainbow cloud,
And a stud of the bright morning star.—

The mad song, "My lodging is on the cold ground."

I submit to any of your classic readers if this stanza is not equal to the passage of Virgil.—Let us endeavour to represent to our imaginations a figure thus clothed—the azure of heaven for the mantle, the rainbow for a scarf, and the morning star for a stud!—Is not this as Raphael would habit an archangel? Sir, I repeat, we have not a passage in any of our most sublime poets, which can exceed these four lines of an almost unknown song, and an absolutely unknown author.

LOUIS THE XIV.

SCARCELY does a monthly catalogue appear, which does not introduce to the public a new History of England or France. The historians of the present day appear to have wholly mistaken the desiderata of the literary world. After the histories of England by Hume and Henry, and those of France by Daniel, Mezerai, and Garnet, the general history of these kingdoms have become so threadbare, so worn out and exhausted of all novelty, that any future one of those general historians, must expect as little fame as profit from his efforts. This is not the part of history which is so much wanted. It is the history, in detail, of particular and important æras; a department of the historic muse, not only more splendid for the historian, but more useful to his readers, and more full of maxims, both of state policy and private life. Such are the histories of the Peloponnesian war, by Thucydides; that of the wars of Italy, by Guiccardini; that of the wars of France, by Davila; that of the rebellion of England, by Clarendon; and those of the Netherlands, by Bentivoglio; I have forgot to mention Kevenhuller's Thirty Years War of Germany; and, I believe, this completes the list of all the great historians, who have

written

written upon what may be called, the æras of history. There is one æra of modern history, still almost wholly unwritten; at least, only related with that unsatisfactory brevity, which belongs to it as a part of general history. I need not say that this æra is that of William III. and Louis XIV., one which presents as important events as can be found in modern or ancient times,—the æra when Turenne, Marlborough, Eugene, Vauban, and, though in a civil capacity, not inferior to any of them, either for the defence or ornament of a state, Colbert flourished. The æra when the system of Europe was settled, and its kingdoms formed into a great common-wealth,—in fine, the æra of “public law,” properly so called. Voltaire, indeed, has presented us in his *Age of Louis XIV.* with a lively sketch of this æra; it is, however, nothing but a sketch, a well painted miniature of what every one must wish to see displayed in its full length. Is it not singular, that two of the greatest generals in the world, Marlborough and Turenne, cannot boast even of a single biographer?

SIR JOHN SUCKLING.

THE beautiful ode of Sir John Suckling’s, “*Pr’ythee why so pale, fond lover, pr’ythee why so pale;*” has been praised and quoted by Congreve, as one of the most excellent that our language can produce, and as a solitary example of the point of perfection to which that species of ode might be carried. In looking over one of our old poets, the list of which is given in Lord Orford’s works, I find one, not only the same metre (trochee), but, as I think, of equal poetical merit. As the book is very scarce, and very valuable, I here present it to your readers:—

I.

Only tell her that I love,
Leave the rest to her, and fate,
Some kind planet from above,
May, perhaps, her pity move,
Lovers on their stars must wait;
Only tell her that I love.

II.

Why, Oh why, should I despair,
Mercy’s pictur’d in her eye,
If she once vouchsafe to hear,
Welcome hope, and farewell fear,
She’s too good to let me dye;
Why, oh why, should I despair.—

Any of your readers, who are partial to the rule of quantity, and to what is called “pure measure,” will find them observed in the above ode, without a single deviation. The measure is that of the trochee, and the author has not ventured even to intermingle it with the iambic. It is doubtless one of the most regular odes in our language.

HOME, LORD KAIMS.

THE character of Lord Kaims is not so generally known, as for many causes it ought to be. He was one of those enemies of our religion, who are the more dangerous to the inexperienced, as the more insidious. From the eminent authority to which I owe the following anecdote, I do not hesitate to stake my credit upon its veracity; and, if called upon, I shall not be unwilling to stand forth to support it. It has been omitted in every biography of Home;—it is one, indeed, which persons of the

the class of Scotch biographers, were not very likely either to know, or, when speaking of a Scotchman, to relate.—Monboddo, Robertson, Dr. Berkely, prebendary of Canterbury, and some other men of eminence, had passed the prior part of the day at the house of Lord Kaims, and were preparing to take their leave, when their entertainer was hastily summoned from the room. He did not return till after some time, when he entered the apartment with looks of the greatest dismay, followed by his daughter, Mrs. ——. This young lady had been married to a Mr. —, a gentleman of large estate, but had so far forgotten what she owed to her situation, that her husband had, at length, discovered her infidelity, and sent her home to her father. It was to receive her, that the atheist had been summoned from the room. The young lady, as we have mentioned, entered the apartment with him; and, in presence of the company, thus addressed him.—“Nay, Sir, you have, of all men in the world, the least justice in accusing me; for my errors are only the unhappy fruit of your own. Yes, Sir, I accuse you in the presence of this company, of having been the cause of my crime, and consequent misery. It was from you I learned that I had nothing to dread from any future account. I loved my husband, but in his long absence, became momentarily attached to another. The restraints of religion were removed by your care in my education. I had nothing, therefore, to dread, but the consequences of detection. The absence of Mr. — put me at ease upon that head—he returned unexpectedly—”

Such was Lord Kaims, the author of the *History of Man*, and the *Essay of Criticism*, a work of as pompous inanity, as ever issued from the press.

GIFFORD'S JUVENAL.

THE translation of Juvenal by Mr. Gifford, is said to have received much, and in our own opinion, merited applause. Of the modern translators of Juvenal, this gentleman seems the only one who has seized any thing of his spirit. In one of your late number, in an ‘*Essay on the Satirists*,’ you have observed with much justice, that the characteristics of Juvenal may be reduced to the three following:—1. Compression,—2. Sententiousness,—3. Dignity.

In the course of my late reading, I have met with many exemplifications of these characteristics; and as they tend strongly to confirm your remarks, I shall here, without further preface, produce them. Compression, with regard to Juvenal at least, may be well defined to be the comprehension of a general and important truth, in a sentence of the greatest possible brevity; it is a kind of proverbial aphorism, possessing all their force and their point, but free from the usual meanness of their images: Such are those which follow:—

OF COMPRESSION.

Probitas laudatur, et alget.—Sat. 1.
Omne in precipite vitium stetit.—Sat. 15.
Spoliatis arma supersunt.

OF SENTENTIOUSNESS.

Dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas.
Rarus venit in cœnacula miles.
Sed nulla Aconita bibuntur
Fictilibus,

OF DIGNITY.

————— Roma Parentem,
Roma Patrem patriæ Ciceronem libera dixit.

MODERN TRAVELS.

It is something singular that the extravagance of Bruce should have found an imitator in these days! what are the manners, and history of all most savage nations to us? we are informed that Mr. C—, has still another book in the press, which is shortly to visit the light—as we wish to assist our brother-authors, and have here some spare paper, we will save him the expence of an advertisement, and thus notify it to the public—

“In the press, and shortly will be published, Travels to the kingdom of Bantam, and in the Interior of Africa; being an account of the learning, and learned men, the manners and customs, the policy and civilization of those parts; to which is added an account of their commerce, and a full history of the kings of Bantam down to the present reigning monarch—An examination into the rights of his present majesty to the throne, and an impartial statement of the conduct of the ex-ministers in the late war between the Bantamites and the——.”

There are other historians who take a share in the above ridicule, we mean all such historians who write with the spirit of antiquaries.—There are many histories, and some even by celebrated names, which are of equal importance, and nearly equal utility, with that of the Kings of Bantam. And every one will be ready to confess, that most of the contentions of the learned upon obscure points of history, their dissertations upon characters, their explanations of motives, and, what is still more ridiculous, the foolish interest they take in points of the most perfect indifference, may be with reason be compared to—“An Impartial Statement of the Conduct of the Ex-ministers at the Court of Bantam.”

A NEW TRANSLATION OF THE ODES OF HORACE.

It is singular that one of the best lyric poets has not received a better translation. The satires of Horace have been admirably imitated by Pope, and not ill translated, though occasionally paraphrased, by Creech and Francis.—The odes are the only part to which the translators appear to have paid but little attention. A friend of Dr. Dry and myself has put into our hands for correction, a new translation of some of the best of the odes.—Our friendship for the author may, perhaps, betray us into some partiality, but many of the odes, we are inclined to think, are not badly imitated.

The eighth ode of the second book is amongst this number—

“Ulla si juris tibi perjurati
Pæna, Barine, nocuisset unquam,
Dente si nigro fieres, vel uno
Turpior angui.
Crederem sed tu semel obligasti
Perfidum votis caput, enitescis
Pulchrior multo: juvenumque prodis
Publica cura.—

“Yes did the Gods with justice due,
Thy faith thus vainly pledged pursue
Thy vows I might again believe,
And, once more trusted, thou deceive,
Could falsehood rob thee of a grace,
And oaths raise wrinkles in thy face,—
But you, by some peculiar doom,
More fair, as more forsworne become.”

GENEALOGY.

Viscount Melville Baron of Dunira.

THE nobleman, the subject of our present strictures, is the founder of a family, and as such, affords little opportunity for genealogical research. It need not to be told to those versed in Scotch history, that the higher orders in Scotland, as in France under the former system, were divided into the two ranks of nobility and the noblesse. The latter, in Scotland, previous to the union, were distinguished by the name of lairds, landholders, and were at once the origin, and source of occasional supply of the old nobility.

From a branch of the Lairds of Lothian, is the present nobleman descended. His name, however, was little known till the abilities of his father in the exercise of his profession as an advocate, called it forth into merited notice and respect. The brother of the present nobleman was elevated to the dignity of Lord President. The subject of this biography was compelled, as a younger son, to seek his fortune by his talents and industry, and as there was no better field for the exertion of such abilities, as even at an early period of life he appeared to possess, than the bar, he entered upon the study of the law. His grandfather is stated, without further testimony than assertion, to have been a Scotch grazier, but without an absolute contradiction of this part of his genealogy, it may not be difficult to explain it. We have already said that his ancestors were of that species of Scotch gentry which is called the Lairds. It is well known that many of these are possessed of great tracts of land, and before the administration of Lord Bute opened the road to preferment in the English court, the Lairds as seldom deserted their paternal estates, as their country. The landlords thus cultivated their own lands, and as their language and manners were equally barbarous, resembled and might even be thought dignified by the name of graziers. Such, however, after some research is the whole we have been able to learn of the genealogy of Lord Melville. But in a country like our own, and the general freedom from ancient prejudices which so honourably distinguishes the eighteenth century, it will not be considered as the least part of the merit of this nobleman, that he thus amply repaid whatever he has derived from his family, and that having received so little he has added so much. The merit of illustrious births is nothing, or, if any thing, must be shared with many,—that of honours purchased by the talent on which they are bestowed, is peculiarly their own, and the more pleasing to their possessors as a species of visible confirmation of their claim to general esteem.

The entrance of Lord Melville into public life is so well known, that it is almost superfluous to recal the attention of the public to this early period. It is mentioned in a late biography of this nobleman, that one of his patrons was Home, the celebrated author of 'Elements of Criticism,' it may doubtless be wished by the friends of Lord Melville, that he had fallen into more unexceptionable hands than those of a professed Atheist.

We are not willing to attribute the laxities of this nobleman to any thing which might have been derived from this pernicious source, but we cannot forget the celebrated adage 'Neminem unquam societate malorum, nisi suam in perniciem, uti licere—' The talents of Lord Melville merited a better preceptor.

The course of this nobleman's public life is so well known, that we shall not enter into any minute account of its different stages. It will be sufficient to add, that his progress was in every respect equal to his talents, and he soon pushed his way into the temple of fortune; in other words, he obtained

obtained a seat in the House of Commons,—a temple in which, to those who know how to address her, the goddess is less capricious than in any other of her less sacred seats. Mr. Dundas had the good fortune to procure her smiles, and, if we may pursue the metaphor, was blessed to the summit of his wishes. The final fruits of his success have been that of advancing him to a peerage.

It would appear, however, a species of injustice to pass over in total silence the whole of a life which has been more active than that of any other statesman of the day. Lord Melville is the only one who can boast of having acted a part in every administration, since his entrance into public life. To the volume which should contain the history of every successive ministry from the period of the American war to the present day, Lord Melville might prefix a motto

‘Quorum pars magna fui—’

In affairs of such contradictory variety it will be no subject of surprise that his lordship has occasionally met with many censurers. It is not the fate of eminence to escape it; it is well observed that censure is a tax which a superior reputation must pay to the public. No one will venture to assert that Lord Melville is without those intellectual talents, which may be well supposed to excite envy, and by this means invite attack. But it is the good fortune of his lordship, and the happy peculiarity of his temper, that he is enabled to set them at bold defiance, and involved in his robes of peerage, he may call out, “Privilege,” and rest secure in spite of his assailants.

Mr. Dundas entered upon the stage of public life during the latter part of the American war. It is well known what was at that time the situation of the ministry. Seconded by all the support of the court they maintained their seats in despite of the general clamour of the country. But the ill success of the war, the triumphs of Washington, and the surrender of Cornwallis, excited in the minds of the public such a conviction of the insufficiency, even to their own support, of the existing councils, that, the splendid abilities of the leaders of the opposition thus concurring with the public voice, the board was compelled to sacrifice its creatures, and their successors, called by the flattering appellation of the ministry of the people, were appointed.

Mr. Dundas was thus admitted as one of the succeeding administration, and continued in despite of changes, to enjoy his former consideration. Upon the death of the Marquis of Rockingham the Shelburne administration took the place of the Rockingham,—the Earl of Shelburne, like his predecessor Lord North, was professedly the minister of the court, and had only obtained his place as minister, by promises of compliance with its views. The relics of the Rockingham party now under the banners of Fox and the family of Cavendish, in order to dispossess a ministry, whom they considered as renegades from their own party, united with that of Lord North, and thus formed the celebrated coalition. Mr. Dundas was one of the most distinguished members of this faction. It is needless to say that the divided ministry of the Earl of Shelburne could not support itself against this all-powerful union—it fell, but was soon afterwards revenged by the fall of its rival. Mr. Dundas was still a favourite of fortune and after the ruin of the coalition, became one of the succeeding ministry of Mr. Pitt.

In a review of the life of Lord Melville, the object which first attracts our notice, and calls for our most attentive survey, is his conduct as president of the affairs of India. Until the period of the first breaking out of the American war; the British dominions in the East had, but in a slight manner attracted the notice of parliament—loud complaints were at length made of the company's servants, who, carrying on wars and levying tributes in the

spirit of mercantile avarice, had excited the different powers of India against them,—who in their turn pursuing their revenge by indiscreet policy, fomented rebellions and conspiracies among our allies and tributary states. In the work of retaliation, no backwardness in the governor-general was to be feared. Every advice from India was filled with accounts of war and spoliations; of Rajahs and Nabobs dethroned, whom we scarcely knew by name, of provinces subjected to the British power which we knew not where to look for in our maps.

These wars which had enriched the servants of the company, had not, in the same manner, recruited its finances; inquiry was instituted, and the truth, which was long expected, was at length brought to light—'The company protested,' that it had never authorised wars for conquest, but had left all to the discretion of its servants, and they, in turn, alledged aggression and rebellion as the causes of their recourse to arms. A dissension in the supreme council of Bengal soon threw further light upon the subject, which forcing itself upon the consideration of parliament was at length sifted to the bottom.

It was in this business Mr. Dundas took a lead: he was appointed chairman of the committee for examining into India affairs. It is still upon record in what colours he painted the character and conduct of the governor general; it is, likewise, equally well known, how soon from politic reasons, he changed his opinions concerning him, whilst the public beheld with astonishment the very man whom they had once looked up to as the redresser of Indian grievances, stifling all enquiry in the affair of the 'Nabob of Arcot's debts,' by far the most corrupt and most avowedly flagitious, of all the Indian speculations.

Our limits will not permit a more lengthened detail; we shall close what we have to say respecting India with a few observations.

It has ever been considered as an anomaly in our free government, that it should thus protect a monopoly no less exclusive, than oppressive and extensive. The British dominions, either in the company's name, or in the names of princes immediately under its influence, are equal to England, France, and Germany together.

Such is, we had almost said, the monarchy of Mr. Dundas. Such, however, is the extent of territory over which lord Melville, of late, presided in uncontroled superiority.

We will now pass to the more pleasing survey of the private character of this nobleman; every scene of his active and public life could scarcely be portrayed in volumes. It is sufficient that the most prominent parts have not escaped us.

In the variety of human characters, there are not unfrequently found some of that singular composition, that their biographer, no less than mankind in general, is embarrassed under what species to arrange them. The celebrated metaphor of the poet, "the mingled yarn of life," is no less applicable to character than condition; and, many even opposite colours are so intermingled, that it requires no little discernment to distinguish the several shades.

Such is the character of the present nobleman. Such is the strange mixture of his private virtues, with what, in the most moderate language, must be called his public deviations, that it is a matter of no small difficulty, either to censure or praise him.

It was remarked of lord North, that, however exceptionable in his public conduct, no one was more amiable in private life—and it was not unfrequently objected to him, with some wit, that he caused as much misery to the nation as happiness throughout his own domestic circle. With equal justice may the same remark be extended to lord Melville; it is difficult to

say, whether he is more beloved by his friends, or pursued by the public clamour of the greater part of his country. In private life he may justly be addressed in the lines of the poet—

“ ————— Tu mitis, et acri
Asperitate carens, positoque per omnia fastu,
Inter ut æquales unus numeraris amicos,
Obsequiumque doces, et amorem queris amando.”—

In his public life, he may, with equal justice be addressed with the reverse of the celebrated precept of the poet—

“ Non mihi res, sed me rebꝯ subjungere conor.—”

Wherever the wind of fortune blows, this nobleman is ready with Horace to say—

“ Nullius addictus jurāre in verba magistri,
Quo mecumque rapit tempestas, deferor hospes.”—

With a graceful versatility he is equally ready to seek for shelter, either at the Treasury or the India House, and according to the laudable policy of a man of the world receiving favours, he is under no restraint in returning them.

It was objected to Mr. Burke, that his morality was too rigid for a politician, and that his advancement in court favour, would have been more rapid, had he not confined his efforts, as a statesman, within the narrow precincts of moral rectitude. Lord Melville appears to have concurred in opinion with the censurers of this great man, for upon a review of the conduct of his lordship through every period of his long and active life, whatever may be thought of his politics in other respects, no one can, with any justice, object that they have been too much narrowed by his morality. He had none of that, perhaps false delicacy, which averts from change as inconstancy.—By a species of political logic, even amidst the most violent conflicts of parties, he had no difficulties to infer that *both were right*. The one was right *in general*, and the argument of the other, in a *particular view*.

“ No one could object that liberty in general was a good thing; he could not therefore, withhold his admiration from the right honourable gentleman, Mr. Fox, that, he so well defended what might be considered the common cause of human nature; but, however excellent was liberty in general, nothing could be more dangerous when not applied with due regard to season and place—he could not, therefore, deny his strenuous approbation to the noble lord, (lord North), as, however opposite they might appear, they were evidently engaged in the same cause, and the principles of the one, and seemingly contradictory practice of the other, were as such equally laudable, and, as such, were equally entitled to his hearty concurrence.”

Such, if not the actual words, is at least the substance of the political logic and creed of the noble peer.

We have nothing farther to observe, but that his lordship takes his present title from the family of his wife, an heiress of the House of Melville.

Analytical Sketches of New English Publications.

Journal of the late Campaign in Egypt: including Descriptions of that Country, and of Gibraltar, Malta, Minorca, Marmorice, and Macri; with an Appendix; containing official Papers and Documents. By Thomas Walsh, Captain in his Majesty's Ninety-third Regiment of Foot, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir Eyre Coote. K. B. and K. C. M. P. Illustrated by numerous Engravings of Antiquities, Views, Costumes, Plans, and Positions, &c. 4to. 3l. 3s. Cadell and Davies.

THE public is already in possession of the work of Sir Robert Wilson, from which, in our eighth number, we gave a copious extract. The following journal is from an author equally entitled to credit. The fidelity of narration, as to facts, we must take upon trust, as we are not prepared with documents to examine or controvert; the style and execution we profess to examine with our usual candour.

The author tells us in his preface, where authors are in general modest, that his work was not originally intended for the press, but the patronage which he has received from several of the general officers, has induced him to offer it to the public. They are obliged to him, by whatever means they have got it: if it adds nothing very materially new to what is already known, it at least corroborates the accounts of others. A mass of undoubted testimony is now produced to the world, not only sufficient to confute the vain-glorious relations of Reynier, Berthier, and others, but to place in a brighter point of view the courage and humanity of a British army.

"That his statement of facts is correct, (says the author) he trusts, will not be called in question, as they have received the approbation of those who were some of the principal actors in the scenes recorded: for every thing else he must rely on the candour of the reader. All he aims to give, is a simple narrative of the events that occurred, from the 24th of October, 1800, the day on which sailing orders arrived at Gibraltar, to the final conquest of Egypt; unadorned with the beauties of composition or elegance of style."

He has, for this reason, preferred the style of a journalist to that of an historian.

The present circumstances of Egypt must render an account of the rival powers of the Beys and Pachas of much interest: it is thus given, at length, by the author:—

"From the time of the conquest of Egypt by Amrou, one of the generals of Omar, the first calif, 'till the eighth century, this country was governed by the lieutenants of the califs, and by sultans of the race of Fatimites, and Aioubites.

"The head of the latter family was that Saladin, who acquired so much fame against the Crusaders. It was one of his weak successors who was obliged to commit his castles to a guard of foreigners, which originally consisted of young slaves. These had been purchased by the merchants from the Moguls, who were at that time overrunning the greater part of Asia, under Genghis Khan. This guard, called mamelukes, (*i. e.* in Arabic, slaves) was at one time divided into two corps. One thousand had the care of the river, and lived on an island near Cairo: the other corps, which was more numerous, had the charge of the garrisons. It was the last Sultan, of the Aioubite race, in the eighth century, who so gallantly opposed Saint Louis, and took him prisoner, but lost his crown and his life on the field of battle. The Mamelukes, by this time very numerous, were governed by twenty-four Beys, who had engrossed all the principal offices of the state, and being discontented with Touran Shah, whom they suspected of some design unfavourable to them, assassinated him at the beginning of his reign,

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in the year 1250, and put Azzedin Bey, one of their own body, into his place.

"From this time there was nothing but a continual scene of treachery and murder; whoever aspired to be Sultan, formed a party, and having murdered his rival, waited for a favourable opportunity to seize the reins of government. Whoever assassinated the Sultan was generally proclaimed in his place; and sometimes two or three reigned at the same time in upper Egypt, Syria, or at Cairo, who were continually at war, until the most daring and enterprising had destroyed the others.

"These dissensions continued till Sultan Selim the Great, taking advantage of the divisions among the Beys, conquered Egypt. Finding it more easy to vanquish them than to make them submit to a despotic government, he did not attempt to give them new laws, but was content with delegating the power of Sultan to a Bey, who, by basely betraying his former master, had been of service to Selim; and quitted the country six months after his first entry into Cairo, leaving the Mamelukes still masters of it.

"Soliman, the legislator, successor of Selim, who raised the Turkish empire to its highest splendour and greatness, gave a constitution not only to Egypt, but to all the different provinces which composed that heterogeneous mass of empire. He found it in the first place necessary to establish a counterpoise for the power and influence of the Mamelukes; and to effect this, he established the corps of Odsacklis, or Militia, composed of natives of Egypt, into which a Mameluke was on no account to be admitted. To these corps he gave great powers; to the Mamelukes he left nothing but honorary titles, a little military authority, and a few villages for their different officers.

"He established a Pacha as his representative, who was the head of the government, and had the nomination of the different officers of state. The Beys had indeed the choice of a successor to fill up any vacancies among themselves; but they were obliged to present the person so chosen to the Pacha, in a full divan, to be invested with the dignity by him.

"The Pacha of Egypt was often the road to the great office of vizirate, and was sometimes an honourable retreat for a disgraced Vizir, and could be formally deposed by the corps of militia in the divan, and made to settle his accounts before he left the country. The reasons of his being so were transmitted to Constantinople, where he was always replaced; and indeed it rarely happened that a Pacha died in his situation, as they were so frequently changed.

"The Divan, which assembled twice a week to deliberate on all the affairs of state, was composed of the twenty-four Beys, the principal officers of the militia, and the great lawyers. The Pacha was the president of the assembly.

"The tribute paid to the Porte was two hundred purses of piastres, (about fifty thousand pounds) besides a quantity of rice, corn, &c. &c. In this manner the government went on without any event of importance, being nothing more than constant intrigues, sometimes between the Mamelukes and the militia to depose the Pacha, sometimes between the Pacha and militia, to check the daring attempts often made by the Mamelukes to regain their ancient influence; and sometimes between the Mamelukes and the Pacha, to repress the aspiring ambition of some of the chiefs of the militia.

"This wise constitution lasted till the middle of the present century, when a variety of causes conspired to overturn it. The Beys were then beginning to take the lead in all affairs, and the Pachas were merely cyphers, scarcely possessing the shadow of their ancient authority. About the year 1748, a Pacha of a more determined cast was appointed, who, finding it impossible to support his authority, without striking some great blow, took

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a resolution to destroy the Beys at once by assassination. Accordingly, as they were coming to take their places at the divan, seventeen of them were murdered, the rest escaped.

"Such a daring and open act of barbarity had not the desired effect, for the indignation of all classes against the Pacha ran so high, that he was obliged to quit his situation, and save his life by escaping to Constantinople. At that period Ibrahim Caya, a determined and ambitious man of the Mameluke race, had got, by intrigue, into the corps of militia, in which he held a very high situation. He aspired to be elected *Sheik-el-Balled*, or Chief of the Mamelukes, and to restore them to their original ascendancy; and played his cards so well, that in a few years he had insinuated all the Mamelukes of his party into the militia, which gave him such an ascendancy, that he easily kept the remainder quiet. Had he lived, he would, in all probability, have succeeded in making himself Sultan of Egypt, independent of the Porte; but he was poisoned by an emissary of the court of Constantinople, who hoped, by destroying this aspiring chief, to regain their authority, which was so completely shaken.

"Ali Bey, the great, a man of more talents, with equal ambition and impetuosity, succeeded Ibrahim. He was the first Mameluke who openly declared the bold design of freeing Egypt for ever from the nominal authority of the court of Constantinople. Throwing off the mask entirely, he assumed perfect independence; but what he gained by force, he lost by treachery. Ismael Bey, and Mahomet Bey, conspired against him, and drove him into Syria, where he took refuge with the celebrated Daher, who had rendered himself master of Syria, and laughed at all the feeble efforts of the Porte to reduce him.

"Ali Bey, having received some small assistance from the Russians, and from Daher, he crossed the desert to meet his opponents. A battle was fought near Salahieh, where Ali was wounded by one of his own party, supposed to be Mourad Bey, and was in consequence taken prisoner. He was treated with great respect, and carried to Cairo, where he died a few days afterwards.

"Ali Bey was born in Anatolia, a province of the Turkish empire: he was brought young into Egypt, where he was purchased in the same manner as the other Mamelukes, and raised himself by his enterprising and ambitious spirit to that situation which made the Porte tremble for the remains of its power in Egypt. Mourad Bey, as chief of the faction of Ali, soon set up for himself, and drove his opponents from Cairo for some time; but they regained possession of the capital, and kept it 'till they both died natural deaths.

"The Mamelukes (proceeds our author) certainly made a noble defence against the French, under their chief, Mourad Bey. They are, however, by no means annihilated, and will always derive strength from the aversion which the natives have to the Turks.

"During all the revolutions among the Mamelukes which have happened during the last sixty years, the Pacha was nothing more than an empty representative of the authority, which the court of Constantinople anciently exercised in Egypt, the whole power being in the hands of the *Sheik-el-Belled*. The functions of the Pacha were confined to receiving and transmitting the miri or tribute to the grand Seignior, whenever the Beys thought proper to pay it. It was useless for him to dispute the will of the all-powerful Beys, and accordingly he never made any hesitation at obeying their orders. Without troops, and without any means of enforcing his authority, how could he do otherwise?"

The author thus proceeds to describe a Mameluke: "To be a Mameluke, it was indispensibly necessary to have been a slave; and even the child of a Mame-

A Mameluke could not hold any employment among them. The Beys, Kiachefs, and other officers among the Mamelukes, purchased these slaves from merchants who brought them to Egypt. They were of all nations and countries, some Germans and Russians, but chiefly Georgians, Circassians, and from the other parts of Mount Caucasus. After having served their masters with fidelity, they were made free, and then had the right of buying slaves. The power and influence of the Beys were proportionate to the number of Mamelukes that composed their household.

"Mamelukes, whilst slaves, cannot wear a beard, which is always an indisputable proof of their freedom. Besides the twenty-four Beys they were governed by a certain number of Kiachefs, an employ subordinate to that of a Bey. The Mamelukes are a brave and generous race, but are cruel and revengeful. They are also addicted to the most detestable and unnatural of crimes, which is extremely prevalent through most parts of the Turkish empire."

The language is homely; the diction rather that of a soldier than of a man conversant with letters. He has told us with truth, that he aimed at no embellishments of language; but we might have expected something of force, and nervousness in his style, and a little more correctness. Here, however, is no inflated language, no colouring of thought or style beyond nature, no measured sentences, no pomp of epithets, no redundancy of words. The style of the book is that of perfect simplicity, sometimes too familiar and colloquial, exchanging ease for trifling inanity and disgusting titeness. But our readers will be impatient for other selections.

All the grand events of the campaign in Egypt have been often before us: for this reason we have given no extract concerning battles, but have fixed the attention upon circumstances, the results of which not yet being known, must of necessity more interest our readers.

The rise, progress, and government of the Mamelucks is here given with great clearness and brevity. The singular state of Egypt is, more than ever, an object of interest to Great Britain. Half a century ago, Beys opposed Beys, Pachas Sultans, without the bare knowledge of the commotion being spread in Europe; but now, a mail from grand Cairo and Alexandria is received with as much impatience as one from Hamburgh. The scope of our politics is wider, and the vicissitudes of our affairs have diversified our views, and extended our interests. To this Captain Walsh will owe the general reception of this book. Other causes, beside its own excellence, must push it into notice; and with these it is, perhaps, better furnished than most of the productions of the day.

In his description of the landing of the troops, he is more animated than in any other part of his narrative: he collects, likewise, a considerable energy of thought and expression in his relation of the death of Sir Ralph Abercromby. We shall subjoin both.

"At two o'clock in the morning a rocket was fired from the admiral, which was a signal for all boats to repair to the appointed ships. About half past three, the boats being filled with troops, began to move off towards the rendezvous. Three armed vessels were stationed in a line opposite the shore, and out of gun-shot, round which the boats were to form, and wait the orders for pushing to the land.

"Each flat-bottomed boat contained about fifty men, exclusive of sailors employed in rowing. The soldiers were ordered to sit down on the bottom, holding their firelocks on their knees. All the boats of the ships were engaged, either in towing the flats or carrying troops. They might have contained in all near five thousand men. Six thousand had been intended for landing, but above a thousand remained in the ships for want of means to convey them.

"The

"The moment was awful; and the most solemn silence prevailed, as the boats pulled to the rendezvous, a distance of about five miles. Nothing was heard but the hollow and dismal sound of the oars, as they dipped into the water.

"The boats continued coming up 'till a little after eight, when every arrangement being made, and as correct a line as possible formed, the centre boat, in which was the Hon. Captain Cochrane, of the navy, who superintended the whole, threw out the signal to advance. Every oar was instantly in motion, pulling eagerly to the shore.

"In order to protect our approach, the Tartarus and Fury bomb vessels, commenced throwing shells as we passed them. We continued to advance unmolested, and not a Frenchman was to be seen, either on the sand hills, or on the strand; when suddenly, as we got within reach, they opened a tremendous and well supported fire from fifteen pieces of artillery, which had been disposed on the hills which lined the beach, and from the guns of Aboukir castle. Shot and shells now fell in profusion, striking the water all around the boats, and dashing it upon us. This, however, was comparatively but a feeble opposition. On our nearer approach we were assailed with such a terrible shower of grape shot and langrage, as was never before, probably, directed against so small a point, and could be compared only to the effects of a violent hail-storm upon the water.

"Never was there a more trying moment; our troops penned up so close as to be unable to move, and exposed to a galling and destructive fire, without the power of returning it, or taking any measure of defence. Two boats were sunk. Close to that in which I embarked, a flat, conveying part of the Coldstream guards, was struck in the middle by a shell, which bursting at the same instant, killed and dreadfully wounded numbers; the rest went to the bottom. Many were picked up, but in such a state as to be insensible of the obligation. The sinking of a boat, indeed, could scarcely be otherwise than fatal. Embarrassed with belts, loaded with three days provisions, and his cartouch-box filled with sixty rounds of ball cartridge, a soldier could find in swimming only an ineffectual struggle for life.

"Nothing, however, could dismay troops so brave: surrounded by death in its most frightful shapes, their courage was not to be damped. Through a fire rendered doubly tremendous by the impossibility of resistance, we continued steadily to advance, cheering and huzzaing as if victory had already been in our grasp, though yet without the power of returning a single shot."

Thus he describes the landing of the troops. The relation of military events is seldom interesting but to military men; but in the scenes of the Egyptian campaign every Englishman is concerned. It was there the *Invincibles* were conquered, and the superiority of the British arms was as well proved in the field of battle, as on our proper element, the sea.

March 21. "At half past three this morning (proceeds our author) the troops were getting under arms, when they were alarmed by a pretty smart fire on the canal towards our left. The French, thinking to have drawn all our attention to the left, had hastily advanced with their whole body, having easily driven in our piquets. Their object, as it afterwards appeared, was first, by a sudden and spirited attack, to turn and overthrow the reserve, which, by its advanced position, was separated a little from the rest of the army. This accomplished, their next aim was to force our centre with their united troops; and, while the attention of our left was fully occupied by the false attack, the whole force of their cavalry, in which they were very strong, was to avail itself of a favourable opportunity, and by an impetuous charge, drive us into the lake Aboukir; thus at one blow deciding the contest."

He

He then goes on to describe the battle, which soon took a favourable turn for the English. After dwelling on the charge of the French cavalry, which the stubborn intrepidity of our soldiers almost annihilated, he thus proceeds:—

"It must have been at this period that the gallant veteran, Sir Ralph Abercromby, received the unfortunate wound, which deprived the army of a distinguished and beloved commander. It is impossible to ascertain the exact moment, as he never complained, or revealed the circumstance of his being wounded to any one, 'till it was perceived by those about him. No entreaty could even then prevail on him to leave the field, 'till convinced by his own eyes of the enemy's retreat."

March 29. "This morning arrived the melancholy tidings of Sir R. Abercromby's decease. At eleven the preceding night death snatched from us this beloved commander. The wound which he received on the 21st bringing on a fever and mortification, occasioned this event, and our valiant general was lost to us at that moment when we most stood in need of his assistance. The ball had entered the thigh very high up, and, taking a direction towards the groin, had lodged in the bone, whence it could not be extracted. In the action of the 13th of March he had suffered a contusion in the thigh from a musquet ball, and had a horse killed under him. On the 21st, at the time when he received his death wound, he was in the very midst of the enemy, and personally engaged with an officer of dragoons, who was at that moment shot by a corporal of the forty-second. Sir Ralph retained the officer's sword, which had passed between his arm and his side the instant before the officer fell.

"During the seven days that elapsed, from the period of his being wounded to his death, the anguish and torture he endured must have been extreme. Yet not a groan, not a complaint, escaped his lips, and he continued to the last a bright example of patience and fortitude. He thought and talked of nothing else, to those around him, but of the bravery and heroic conduct of the army, which, he said, he could not sufficiently admire.

"A man who has served his country in every quarter of the globe, who, as a commander, devotes to his troops an attention almost parental; as a soldier, shares in all their hardships, and all their dangers; who, at an age when he might retire from the field, crowned with glory, comes forth at the call of his country, a veteran in experience, youthful in ardour;—whose life is a public blessing, whose death a universal misfortune; is beyond the hacknied praise of panegyric.

"Such a man was Sir Ralph Abercromby. Dead to his country, his name will ever live in her recollection. Through his exertions, seconded by the co-operation of those he commanded, a nation, long oppressed by a sanguinary war, caught the first glimpse of an *honourable peace*; and while a grateful people bent over the grave of their departed hero, they beheld the yet timid olive, sheltering itself in the laurels which encircled his tomb.

"The command of the army now devolved upon Major General Hutchinson."

Such is the work from which we have made such copious extracts, "It is accompanied by forty-one plates, including upwards of fifty subjects; most of them from drawings made by the author, with the utmost attention and correctness. Taken in perfect security, and with all necessary deliberation; they are at least not the hasty sketches of a solitary traveller, who holds the pencil with a trembling hand, or the productions of reminiscence, executed in the retirement of the closet, from a few strokes made by stealth. For their fidelity, therefore, he can venture to pledge himself, however little merit in other respects they may be found to possess. The large map of the

course of the Nile, the plans of the peninsula of Aboukir, the town of Alexandria, and the battle of the 21st of March, and the views of the city and castle of Cairo, the author owes to the kindness of some officers of the highest character and abilities."

Female Biography; or, Memoirs of illustrious and celebrated Women, of all Ages and Countries, alphabetically arranged. By Mary Hays. In Six Volumes. 12mo. 11. 11s. 6d. boards. Phillips.

"To give an account, however concise or general, of every woman, who, either by her virtues, her talents, or the peculiarities of her fortune, has rendered herself illustrious or distinguished, would, notwithstanding the disadvantage, civil and moral, under which the sex has laboured, embrace an extent, and require sources of information, which few individuals, however patient in labour, or indefatigable in research, could compass or command. Yet no character of eminence will, in the following work, I trust, be omitted, except among those who have come nearer to our own times; of whom, for reasons unnecessary to be detailed, few have been brought forward. My pen has been taken up in the cause, and for the benefit, of my own sex; for their improvement, and to their entertainment, my labours have been devoted."

Thus pompously is ushered in this work! Whether, in the present refinement of the world, the female sex want such a champion, is reasonably a subject of doubt. But we trust it is none, that the triumphs it spreads by its pen will not much redound to its honour, or augment its interests. It has been observed, that the heroes who win battles are seldom gainers by them; this position may be extended to the combatants of the female sex; whatever good they may do for others, they confer little on themselves. The lady authoress before us, is one who professes to have at heart "*the happiness of the sex, and their advancement in the grand scale of rational and social existence.*"

We quote her words, that the reader may judge of the pompous, quaint, and affected style of her writing. When she wishes that the sex should be fired by a generous emulation of those who have shone with so bright a glory in the list of female worthies, we readily join with her: when she wishes that they should substitute for the evanescent graces of youth the more durable attractions of a cultivated mind, we allow this to be their truest interest; but we fear something lurks at the bottom of this; we are reasonably in dread of this champion of woman kind; we are afraid, lest we find in Mrs. Hays another Mrs. Woolstonecroft. We are aware how this contagion of the "Right of Women" has spread, and think it our duty to oppose the system wherever we find it,

"——— Uno avulso non deficit alter

"Aurens, et simili frondescit virga metallo."

This work is a kind of Biographic Dictionary, confined to females. As such it will be of considerable use and entertainment. As her characters are such on whom curiosity has been unceasingly exercised, the reader, the learned one at least, is not to expect any thing very new. It is written, she expressly tells us, "not for scholars, but for women." It is intended to collect and concentrate, in one interesting point of view, those engaging pictures, instructive narrations, and striking circumstances, that may answer a better purpose than the gratification of a vain curiosity."

Such being the intention, and our opinion on perusal, upon the whole, not disagreeing with it, we recommend it to our readers. We shall now proceed to a few extracts. We shall pass over queens and empresses to transcribe some part of the account which the authoress gives of Mrs. Aphara Behn,

"This

" This lady more celebrated for her wit and her dramatic powers, than the scrupulous delicacy of her productions, was born sometime in the reign of Charles the First.

" By her talents she acquired the acquaintance and esteem of the wits and poets of the age: Dryden, Southerne, Charles Cotton, &c. &c. She was more than suspected of gallantry, to which by her beauty, her genius, and situation, she was peculiarly exposed. Some letters addressed to a gentleman, whom she poetically calls Lycidas, are printed in her memoirs: this attachment appears to have been no less tender than ardent and unfortunate.

" April 16 1689, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Behn expired, and was interred in the cloisters of Westminster-Abbey. On a plain black marble stone which covers her grave is the following inscription—

" Here lies a proof that wit can never be
Defence enough against mortality.—
Great Poetess—oh! thy stupendous lays
The world admires, and the Muses praise!"

Much cannot be said in favour either of the trite information conveyed in the former lines of this curious epitaph, or the elegance of those which follow.—It is said by Mr. Langhame, cotemporary with Mrs. Behn, that her memory will be long cherished among the lovers of the drama. The majority of her comedies were successful.—She seems to have been a plagiarist, rather from haste than sterility of imagination, being at times compelled to write by pressing and urgent necessity.

She received the incense and compliments of the men of literature of her times, among whom may be reckoned Mr. Charles Cotton, who prefixed to her "*Lover's Watch*," some complimentary lines.—Mr. Charles Gibson, with whom she lived in habits of friendship, observes, " that she extorted admiration, by maintaining the force and gaiety of her genius in the midst of disappointment."—He adds,—"*She had great strength of mind and command of her faculties; being able to write in the midst of company, and, at the same time take a share in conversation. Her works, though reprehensible for their licentiousness, abound in the language of passion. Her personal qualities are thus described by the writer of her memoirs.*

" *She had an open, generous temper, somewhat choleric, yet friendly and placable, incapable of doing a wilful injury. She had wit, honour, good-nature, and judgment; mistress of the arts of conversation, yet frank, and sincere; a woman of sense, and a lover of pleasure; more gay and free than allowed by the strict, yet without transgressing the rules of modesty.*"

The last commendation, however applicable to her manners and conversation, cannot, it is to be regretted, be extended to her writings.—Her comedies and novels, with the exception of *Oroonoko*, do not serve the cause of virtue, yet something must be allowed for the manners of the times, the example of the first writers, and the contagion of the court.

In a manuscript of Mr. Oldly, an attachment is mentioned between Mrs. Behn, and Mr. Horle, a gentleman of Gray's-Inn, who is thought to have assisted her in her literary studies. Whether this gentleman was the Lycidas of whose unkindness and coldness she afterwards complains, appears, though probable, to be uncertain.

She is thus spoken of by Mr. Oldly.—"*Her capacity is allowed superior to most of her sex who have ventured before the public. She had a command of expression, and a pregnant fancy. She wrote with facility, spirit, and warmth, more particularly upon amatory subjects. She may be called the English Sappho. She was a graceful, comely woman, with brown hair, and a piercing eye; she had a happy manner of terminating any disputes which might arise in conversation, abounding in agreeable repartee, and in judgment in timing her retorts. She was between forty and fifty years of*

age at the time of her death, which was hastened by an injudicious physician. Besides other works, she is said to have translated from the latin, the last book of Mr. Cowley's Poem on plants."

This appears inconsistent with Mr. Dryden's declaration in his preface to the Epistles of Ovid, that the writer of the "Paraphrase of the letter of Cænone to Paris," understood not the original language:

Thus far is the account of Mrs. Hayes of this celebrated lady.—We have been obliged to abridge it, though we have retained all that we think will please and interest our readers. The most entertaining extracts from this book, must be those that relate to characters not generally known. We will, therefore, exhibit another of our fair countrywomen, with whose history the common reader is, perhaps, not acquainted.

"Anne Baynard, only daughter of Dr. Edward Baynard, was born at Preston in Lancashire, in 1672. Her father perceiving in her the promise of superior talents, assisted their developement by a liberal education. The rapid progress and improvement made by Anne in different branches of science and learning, did credit to the judgment of her father, and testified the promise of her early years. She died prematurely in the 25th year of her age. The following particulars of her character and endowments are extracted from the funeral sermon preached by John Prude, at the parish church of Barnes.

"By this gentleman we are informed that she was well acquainted with philosophy, astronomy, mathematics and physics; that she was "not only conversant with these sciences, but a mistress of them, and that to such a degree as few of her sex ever attained." She was familiar with the writings of the ancients in their original languages, at the age of twenty-three. She took great pains to perfect herself in the Greek language, that she might have the pleasure of reading in their native purity the works of St. Chrysostom. Her compositions in latin were written in a pure and elegant style.

"She was accustomed to declare that it was a sin to be content with a little knowledge.

About two years previous to her death, her spirits seem to have been impressed with an idea of her early dissolution; a sentiment which first suggested itself to her mind while walking alone among the tombs, in a church-yard, and which she indulged with a kind of superstitious complacency. On her death-bed, she earnestly intreated the minister who attended her, to exhort all the young people of his congregation to the study of wisdom and knowledge, as the means of moral improvement and real happiness.

The following character is given of this lady in Mr. Collier's Historical Dictionary.

"Anne Baynard, for her prudence, piety, and learning, deserves to have her name perpetuated. She was not only skilled in learned languages, but in all manner of literature and philosophy, and without vanity or affectation. Her words were few, well chosen, and expressive.—She was seldom seen to smile, being rather of a reserved and stoical disposition. She had a contempt of the world, especially of the finery and gaiety of life. She had a great regard and veneration for the sacred name of God, and made it the whole business of her life to promote his honour and glory; and the great end of her study was to encounter atheists and libertines, as may appear from some severe satires written in the latin tongue, in which language she had great readiness and fluency of expression; which made a gentleman of no small parts and learning say of her:—

"Annam gens Solymæ, Annam gens Belgica jactat

At superas Annas, Anna Baynarda, duas.—

Fam'd Solyma her Anna boasts

In sacred writ renown'd;

Another

Another Anna's high deserts,
Through Belgia's coasts resound:
But Britain can an Anna shew,
That shines more bright than they,
Wisdom and piety in her,
Sheds each its noblest ray.—

She died at Barnes in the county of Surrey in 1697—

Such is the account of this extraordinary woman, a rival to the unfortunate and no less learned, Lady Jane Grey.

As books of so much entertainment and instruction do not often come into our hands, we have been more diffuse in our extracts.

Travels in Africa, performed during the Years 1785, 1786, and 1787, in the Western Countries of the Continent, comprised between Cape Blanco in Barbary, situated in 20° 47' and Cape Palmas, in 4° 30' North Latitude. Embellished with a general Map of Africa, corrected according to the most authentic and recent Observations; and several Plans, Copper-plates, &c. By Silo. Meinard Xavier Golberry. Translated from the French, without abridgment. By Francis Blagden, Esq. In 2 vols. 18mo. 10s. fine paper, 14s. Ridgway.

[Concluded from p. 334.]

M. GOLBERRY commences the second volume of his instructive work, with an account of various facts and experiments tending to elucidate the natural history of that extraordinary animal the camelion. That this animal possesses the property of assuming different colours is a subject of the greatest notoriety. Another faculty, not less astonishing, but not equally well known, is that of dilating and contracting itself at pleasure. "The cause," says our author, "of its expansion, is the air which it inspires, but how shall we explain its power of swallowing, retaining, and even of digesting this air, by means of which it keeps itself in a state of dilatation, which is that of health and the most perfect happiness? How, therefore, can this animal be organized, as it is able not only to inspire a very great quantity of air, but also to retain, absorb, and as I before said, digest this fluid? For the air inspired by the camelion, does not remain in its breast, stomach, or intestines, but penetrates, passes, and filters through all parts of its body, so generally and completely, that its whole frame is filled even to the extremities of its feet and tail, as well as its eyes, which are more full and projecting.

"It is therefore evident, that the air with which this animal fills itself, insinuates into every part of its frame; and it follows that this facility of imbibing air must be very great, because I observed my cameleons, after being several days in a declining or decaying state, recover their flesh and re-expand to the utmost degree in a short space of time; and I have likewise seen them remain fat and bloated for a fortnight together, soon after which they have become so contracted, as apparently to have neither skin nor bones.

"But it must not be imagined that in its state of health the camelion only affords the image of a skin filled with air; on the contrary, it appears fat, and its flesh is naturally distributed over all parts of its body.

"In its last degree of contraction, when this animal has almost entirely voided its air, and retains only the quantity necessary for the preservation of its vital faculties, the extreme leanness of its body is astonishing; and it appears extraordinary, that when the animal moves, or in particular when it turns itself, it is like an empty sack that has been twisted up.

"The faculty of becoming bloated, so as to appear absolutely round and fat, of remaining in that state for whole months, or only for a few hours, of afterwards

afterwards emptying itself, so as to present a body completely meagre and decayed, insomuch that its spine becomes quite sharp, while the skin of its flanks collapses so as to seem only one piece, is doubtless one of the most extraordinary circumstances in the natural history of the camelion; it is that whose cause is least known and which seems most worthy of the attention and investigation of naturalists."

The descriptions of the natural wonders of these sultry regions, form not the least interesting part of the present volume. Such is the following extract with which we shall conclude our notice of this work, from a complete perusal of which, we conceive that even the most fastidious taste must derive ample gratification.

"The tree called *baobab*, is peculiar to the western countries of Africa, comprised between Cape Blanco and Cape Palmas, and holds the same rank amongst vegetables, as the elephant does amongst quadrupeds. It belongs to the genus of *Makva*, delights only in the hottest countries, attains an enormous circumference in humid and sandy soils, and it is highly probable that such soils are most congenial to its nature, though the rule is not without exception.

"It appears from a number of observations, made by M. Adanson, that a *baobab* twenty-five feet in diameter, must have existed 3750 years, and that it is capable of living and increasing in size to a period infinitely greater.

"According to these observations and conjectures of M. Adanson, what opinion ought we to form of the age of the enormous *baobab*, which I saw and measured in the valley of the two Gagnacks, which was a hundred and four feet in circumference, and consequently upwards of thirty-four feet in diameter? Its antiquity must be prodigious, and it is not without foundation that I have denominated it the patriarch of African vegetables.

"This extraordinary tree was situated 250 paces from the village of Dock-Gagnack, on the banks of a branch of fresh and clear water; it occupied the centre of a vacant space, between the branch and the hillock which terminates the limits of this fine valley towards the south.

"The height of its trunk did not exceed thirty feet: it was at this elevation that the principal branches proceeded; the children of the most aged parents in the world, and in which were easily distinguished the characteristics of a venerable antiquity, but which nevertheless did not exhibit the slightest signs of decay.

"Its principal branches to the number of twenty-seven, and which were from thirty to forty inches in diameter, at the point of their projection from the trunk, extended round the tree in a horizontal direction, and with an almost perfect regularity to the distance of fifty feet; and this direction which had been effected by nature alone, and could not have been better conducted by art and industry, terminated at the last mentioned distance; these branches then extended eight feet longer, but their extremities there, inclined towards the earth in an extremely elegant curve, and hung three or four feet below their horizontal projections.

"From these principal branches issued a vast number of ramifications in every direction, above the horizontal stamina; but nevertheless, preserving an inclination of between forty and forty-five degrees; these shoots were ornamented with the finest foliage, and also gave rise to a multitude of slender and pliable twigs, which were also abundantly ornamented with leaves.

"The aspect of this beautiful tree afforded the representation of an arch, the upper part of which was of a flat elliptic form, of which these branches formed the large diameter. This arch, supported in the middle by a column twenty-four feet high and thirty-four in diameter, afforded an appearance truly astonishing.

"In,

" In that part of this prodigious vegetable which faced the lake or branch was the entrance to a cavern which had been excavated by the hand of time. This cavern was more than twenty feet high by twenty-one in diameter. Its entrance was seventeen feet high, by nine feet at the utmost width, and the negroes of the valley had given it a regular form. The upper part was composed of two curved lines, which made an angle similar to the Gothic kind of arches.

" On the two sides of this entrance had been sculptured in a breadth of three feet, two kinds of pilasters loaded with reliefs; these sculptures divided the pilasters into borders, alternately loaded with flowers and animals. The representations were indeed rude, but even their imperfection added something impressive on the mind, when contemplating such an antique monument, which had been entirely constructed by nature, with the exception of the savage ornaments, that seemed to indicate an antiquity far beyond the discovery of Africa by the Europeans. The negroes had also fitted up the interior of the cavern, and though they had left the rustic and rugged forms which characterize such a place, they had polished the surfaces, and in several parts had sculptured the figures of men and animals.

" The soil of the cavern was an orange-coloured sand, which had been conveyed thither from the banks of the lake; in short, there only wanted an idol and an altar, to render this grotto a temple of a kind and structure assuredly admirable. An idol indeed had existed there, according to the tradition of the country; but after the establishment of the Mahometan religion in this part of Africa, it had been destroyed by the priests. It may now readily be conceived, that this monument, which brings to our recollection the earliest periods of the world, is the most complete of its kind on the surface of the earth.

" The cavern of the old baobab at Dock-Gagnack, had become the rendezvous and hall of assembly of the principal inhabitants of this fine valley. They met at it morning and evening, and passed several hours sitting round it and enjoying their greatest of pleasures, that of talking nonsense."

Analytical Sketches of New French Publications.

Histoire Medicale de l'Armée de l'Orient; Medical History of the Army of the East, by the Physician in chief, R, Desgenettes, 8vo. 5f.

NOTHING can more rapidly advance the progress of medicine, than a comparison of the diseases to which man is subject under different climates, of the remedies which nature affords in different latitudes, and the various resources which the genius of different nations opposes to those disorders. We shall examine how M. Desgenettes has profited by this method, to extend the limits of the science, and what a just claim he has acquired to the title of the Prosper Alpinus of France.

In obedience to a superior order he repaired to Toulon to superintend the necessary preparations for the medical department of an important expedition. The narrative of his stay at that port attests his activity, his foresight and indefatigable solicitude in collecting whatever might conduce to the preservation of the troops in a long expedition, with the aim of which he was still unacquainted.

They at length departed; the whole fleet steered towards Malta, which was no sooner seen than conquered; the sick were removed to the magnificent hospital in the city of Valetta, a noble monument of the ancient institutions of the Order, where sick soldiers and sailors, foreigners, and indigent persons of all descriptions were attended without any other preference than what the nature of their diseases required.—The army pursued its course to the African shores, and disembarked in sight of Alexandria; the soldiers

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were attacked by scorpions surpassing those of Europe in magnitude, but experience soon taught that their stings were not dangerous, and that if left to themselves, they would not be attended with any serious consequences.

After having supported the most excessive toil and fatigue, and endured all the torments of thirst in crossing the arid desert which separates Alexandria from the rest of Egypt, the army came in sight of the Nile, saluted it with shouts of joy, and all ran and threw themselves into it to quench their thirst.

"The excess in drinking in which many of the men had indulged," says M. Desgenettes, "made them ill, but they were much more affected by eating immoderately of water-melons (*cucurbita citrullus*, Linn.) which, nevertheless, were the preservation of the army. The men attacked with these surfeits were seized with excessive perspiration, after which they appeared as if in a state of asphyxia; the pulse was weak, slow, and almost imperceptible, the mouth was covered with froth; their death-like insensibility was only interrupted by tremblings, similar to those which accompany epileptic fits; and frequently a slight vomiting took place. Cordials were employed with success."

The suppression of perspiration in consequence of colds occasioned by the periodical inundation of the Nile, produced various diseases as dysenteric fluxes, and particularly that virulent and dreadful kind of ophthalmia which frequently induces blindness.

Acquainted with the insalubrity of a climate where one of the most terrible of the destructive scourges of the human race is most commonly engendered and commits endemial ravages, M. Desgenettes directed his principal attention to the investigation of the plague. The first symptoms of it manifested themselves at Alexandria; at the beginning of the year seven, several persons were attacked by it at Damietta. M. Desgenettes earnestly recommended the burning of all the effects that had belonged to the infected; he justly observed, that the want of oxygenated muriatic acid rendered this measure indispensibly necessary, and that common washing and exposition to the action of the dew, only extended instead of destroying the principle of the contagion, by more thoroughly impregnating the stuffs with it. However, avarice in a still greater degree than negligence, frequently prevented an exact conformity to this salutary measure, and thus contributed to propagate the contagion. It has long been ascertained, that the only method of stopping the propagation of this dreadful distemper is to keep the infected in a strict seclusion, and not to touch either their bodies or their clothes, to which the pestilential virus adheres with the greater obstinacy and facility the more woolly their texture is. Solicitous to prevent the alarm and terror which seizes the bravest men at the mere name of the disease, and favours the contagion, M. Desgenettes called the pestilential fever an epidemic fever, and in concert with the generals who directed the expedition concealed from the army, which the disclosure would have discouraged, the real name of its most formidable enemy.

An expedition was directed against Syria. Fifteen thousand men crossed the desert which separates Africa from Asia; the verdant summits of Palestine's mountains relieved the soldier's eye, fatigued with the sterility of the desert and the monotonous appearance of Egyptian prospects, where the soil alternately parched and inundated, produces a vigorous vegetation only in those parts contiguous to the Nile, or its innumerable canals. Mean while, many individuals were attacked by the pestilential disease, the symptoms of which were too decisive to be mistaken. It might, at first, be imagined that men accustomed to brave death in the field of battle, would view the ravages of the plague with cool indifference; experience, however, proves the contrary, as M. Desgenettes very philosophically observes. He continued to employ the most prudent precautions, and to pay the most

unremitted

unremitted attention to the sick, in spite of which great numbers of victims were swept off by the disease.

"As the violence of the symptoms increased before Jaffa, and carried off the patient on the fifth or sixth day, I could no longer disguise the danger of our situation. However, as I placed great hopes on the effects of the healthy season into which we were just entering, in the diversion of marches, better quarters, and the abundance and quality of the food; as besides, I was by no means convinced that the disease was very easily communicated, on which subject all the exaggerations of alarm were credited, I took the following resolution. Aware of the frequently pernicious influence of imaginary prejudices on the human mind, I determined never to pronounce the word *plague*. I considered it my duty, under these circumstances, to treat the whole army like a patient in a critical disease, to whom it can never be of service, and is frequently very dangerous to reveal his real situation. I communicated this resolution to the chief of the Etat-major-general, whose situation, independent of the private friendship with which he honoured me, appeared to demand any avowal of the political motives that regulated my conduct."

The army arrived before Acre, where all the valour and the good fortune of a great general were ineffectually opposed to the prowess of a handful of Britons. Scarcely was the encampment completed, and scarcely were the trenches opened, when the plague made its appearance among the corps of artillery. M. Desgenettes, in an instruction, indicated to the army, the methods of preventing and treating the disease, the real name of which he was always cautious to disguise. The means he recommended for keeping up the strength, were, in the first instance, a vomit, and afterwards a very strong decoction of coffee and quinquina acidified with lemon. He directed the buboes to be covered with emollient cataplasms without endeavouring to reduce them; for as he judiciously observes, these buboes are the crisis of the disease, and it appears that the dreadful virus in which the cause of it resides, exhausts its influence on the lymphatic glands. They should be opened by incision when the inflammation has terminated by suppuration. With regard to ulcers that quickly turn to a gangrene, it is best to employ the cautery the moment the mortification appears, to prevent it from extending farther.

The same disease raged at Gaza, but it was much more fatal to the inhabitants of that town than to the garrison left there. Children in particular fell victims to it; and is worthy of remark, that with them the buboes appeared on the parotid glands, as if this most obstinate of all diseases were subject to the influence of age, and the fluxionary movements of the plague conformed to the organic tendency of the humours towards the head, during infancy.

Meanwhile the malady did not spare those who courageously opposed its ravages and endeavoured to stop its progress. Almost all the officers of health of the hospital at Gaza perished; the young Bruant and Dewevre, the first, physician and the latter chief surgeon of that establishment, died within a few days of each other, equals in age and in talents, and indefatigable in their professional duties; both were cut off in their prime. How tender and affecting is the regret expressed by M. Desgenettes for their premature loss!

The medical chest was exhausted of materials for blisters, for poultices, of quinquina, rhubarb, acids, and even of vinegar. The healing art was destitute at the same time of remedies and ministers. The plague continued to make the most rapid progress.

Notwithstanding this almost total privation, the sick thronged in as great numbers as ever to the hospitals, where every thing was wanting except

the unwearied attention of the physicians spared by the pestilence. M. Desgenettes multiplied himself, as it were, to give attendance wherever it was necessary; he braved, undaunted, a contagion so justly dreaded, and performing every duty, as well those imposed upon him by the honourable station he held, as those prescribed by his uncommon philanthropy, he found resources in situations, which other men, with less intelligence and zeal, would have considered desperate. Convalescents employed in waiting on the sick, for want of other attendants, caught the infection a second time, which refutes the assertion of some authors, that a person cannot be attacked twice successively by the plague, the same season.

But we are now come to a trait that deserves particular notice. "In order to raise the drooping spirits and courage of the army, I dipped a lancet in the middle of the hospital, into the matter of a pubo on a person in the first stage of recovery, and made a slight incision on my wrist and near my elbow, without taking any other precautions than washing myself with water and soap, which were brought me. I had, above three weeks, two small inflamed spots, corresponding to the two incisions, and which were still very perceptible, when, upon our return to Acre, I bathed in the presence of part of the army, in the bay of Cæsaria.

"This imperfect experiment, on which I conceived myself obliged to give some details on account of the noise it has made, proves nothing of importance to the art; it does not refute the transmission of the contagion demonstrated by a thousand examples; it simply shews that the conditions necessary for it to take place are not sufficiently determined. I think I ran a greater risk, for an object of infinitely less utility, when at the request of the quarter-master of the 75th demi-brigade, about an hour before his death to drink a portion of his beverage out of his glass, I did not hesitate to afford him that gratification. This circumstance, which occurred in the presence of numerous witnesses made M. Durand in particular, who happened to be in the tent, shudder with horror."

"Within the walls of the same city of Acre, at the time of the crusades, the consort of a British prince, sucked the wounds of her husband, reputed to be poisoned, and gave the world a noble example of conjugal affection. Amidst the grateful testimonies of affection with which I was daily greeted by the army, I was frequently asked by what means I became proof against the contagion."

The south east wind elevated Reaumur's thermometer to 33°; this wind raised a cloud of blackish dust which chapped the lips, and parched the skin; the west wind which succeeded it caused the thermometer to descend to 18°. These meteorological observations, made by M. Costaz are valuable with regard to the reigning diseases. M. Desgenettes remarks, contrary to the ideas of most physicians, that intermittent or sporadic affections do not always resume the character of reigning diseases; of which the celebrated Monge furnished him with a fortunate example.

We must not omit mentioning the opinion of the no less illustrious Berthollet on the transmission of the pestilential contagion by means of the saliva which he considers as its vehicle.

The army quitting the siege of Acre returned towards Egypt. General Bonaparte having left that country, Kleber succeeded him in the command. An administration of health with Desgenettes at its head, watched with unceasing vigilance over the preservation of the troops, the management of the lazarettos, and the execution of all measures calculated to prevent or to stop the ravages of the contagion. A treaty was concluded, the violation of which was succeeded by the battle of Heliopolis which confirmed to the French the possession of Egypt. Kleber perished by the dagger of an assassin,

assassin, regretted by the whole army, and lamented in particular by M. Desgenettes, who had enjoyed the pleasure of his friendship.

We shall not follow this excellent physician in the faithful account he gives of all his observations during the remainder of the stay of the army in Egypt, and in the course of his voyage to his native shores.

This part of the work is however not less interesting than that of which we have attempted to afford an idea. Annexed to the labours of M. Desgenettes are several memoirs by different physicians of the army of Egypt, which prove that they all rivalled a chief so worthy and respectable, if not in talents, at least in zeal and activity. We shall just mention the titles of these pieces. The first is a circular letter by Desgenettes himself, relative to the compilation of a work on the physical and medical topography of Egypt, and is followed by a notice on ophthalmia by M. Bruant, who likewise furnished the observations on the diseases, and particularly the dysenteries that prevailed in the army of the east, in Fructidor of the year 6. Messrs. Carriè, Renati, Savaresi, Vautier, Frank and Salze, contributed the medical topography of Meisouf, Old Cairo, Danietta, Salehieh, Belbeys, Rosetta and Alexandria.

Messrs. Cérésolle, Barbès, and Savarési have given the result of various observations; the latter has traced the symptoms of the Egyptian ophthalmia; Contelle and Nouet have enriched the work with meteorological observations, and M. Desgenettes completed the necrologic tables of Cairo for the years 7, 8, 9, of the republic.

Voyage à Petersbourg: Travels to Petersburg; or, new memoirs in Russia, by M. de la Messeliere, preceded by a sketch of the history of that Empire to the year 1803; by V. D. Musset Pathay. 8vo. 3fr. 50c.

This work consists of two parts, the first is an historical and philosophical picture of Russia, and the second contains the memoirs of a gentleman attached to the embassy from the old court of France. The author has comprised in a small compass every thing interesting relative to this immense empire. He briefly examines the origin of the nations inhabiting it, describes their manners and customs, enters into the details of their commerce, impartially discusses the problem of the pretended slavery of the Russians, and concludes with a sketch of their history, which is brought down to the reign of the present emperor Alexander. "This exposition he adds must suffice to demonstrate that the Russians merit attentive observation, and that they justly claim a distinguished rank among civilized nations. It is impossible to calculate at what degree of improvement they may arrive, for it is certain that the perfection of which they are susceptible, depends in a great measure upon the sovereign, who, according as he is disposed, can either rapidly urge on its progress, or occasion a retrogradation. The latter alternative is by no means probable under the reigning prince, but it may possibly happen under some of his successors."

The author undertakes to vindicate the Russian government from the reproach with which it has more than once been charged. "That terrible word despotism (says he) lightly pronounced by travellers and historians, has inspired very unfavorable sentiments of Russia. This expression though unjustly applied, produces a magic effect; we instantly imagine ourselves in those Asiatic kingdoms, where amidst the pleasures of the evening, a man knows not whether he shall awake the next day to the caresses of his family, and where, at the moment when it is least expected, he is presented with the halter, a poignard or poison, favored only with the liberty of choice. How erroneous the idea that any thing of a similar nature occurs in Russia!"

This sketch contains enlightened and philosophic ideas: Does it treat of slavery? M. Musset Pathay makes this reflection: "Experience ought to put the historian on his guard against enthusiasm. The use which the negroes have

have made of liberty should teach circumspection. A gradual progression should be observed in every thing. The slave is in a similar situation with a sick man. The latter does not recover his health at once, he passes by degrees to a state of convalescence." On the subject of the alliance between France and Russia, he says: "The Russians and the French cannot be enemies; the geographical situation of the two countries, fortunately deprives them of the power of mutual injury, and allows them only the sweet privilege of reciprocal kindness. After treating of the death of Paul I. the author adds: "We shall not repeat the conjectures to which this extraordinary event has given rise. In entering upon the investigation of a great crime, judgment should not be pronounced lightly, and particular caution should be employed against giving to appearances greater weight than is due to them."

The author concludes his sketch in the following manner: This is the proper place for noticing the opinion formed on this country by a writer whose suffrage in political matters carries great weight. He predicted that if Russia ever made any noise in Europe it could only be by her fall. It would be temerity to enter the lists against him. Suffice it to say that in his time the public entertained very imperfect and inaccurate notions respecting that empire, that all agreed in representing the Russian government as purely despotic, and that in the greatest latitude that can be given to the word. What then could be thought of a country subject solely to the caprice of the Sovereign? With better information and a more intimate acquaintance with the laws of Russia, Rousseau, would probably have pronounced an opinion less severe."

The memoirs of M. de la Messeliere may be considered equally interesting in two points of view: 1. They relate to a period concerning which we wanted information: 2. they bear the stamp of private memoirs, and are recommended by a negligence which characterises that kind of writing, and which the editor has preserved without alteration. Added to this they contain a multitude of anecdotes which contribute greatly to elucidate the history of the times, and which it would then have been imprudent to publish.

Annexed to the memoirs is a letter on the author by M. Jouyneau Desloges, in which we meet with some interesting particulars relative to M. de la Messeliere. Those who are fond of forming conjectures will doubtless explain the equally mysterious and extraordinary visit which our traveller received at his retreat from a female friend of Catherine, who had been exiled by her. The fear of falling into an error prevents our attempting to remove the veil, in which this anecdote is enveloped.

Histoire Géographique, politique et naturelle de la Sardaigne; Geographical, political and natural History of Sardinia; by Dominique Albert Azuni. In two vols. 8vo. with a map and plates.

TILL a very recent period, when Sardinia, which has enjoyed the title of a kingdom since 1713, became the only possession of its sovereign, we had but very imperfect ideas relative to the geography and natural history of that island. Our best works on those subjects treat of it very succinctly; and no intelligent observer that we know of, has visited this island as Italy, Sicily, and even Malta are visited. From the excellent work of M. Azuni it appears, however, that this neglect is an injustice; particularly at the present moment when a political revolution has charged it with the fate of an European sovereign, it would be unpardonable to be ignorant of the advantages or at least of the resources it affords for supporting a throne and giving lustre to a crown. The light in which we have been accustomed to

consider

Geographical and Natural History of Sardinia. 429

consider this island is no longer the same; we must now make ourselves acquainted with the details of what we were before contented to view in a mass. This will easily be effected by the assistance of the excellent work here announced, and the map which accompanies it.

Sardinia is situated between 39° and $41^{\circ}50'$ N. latitude, and is traversed from N. to S. by the 7th degree of longitude East from Paris. The author gives it according to his map, which is the best that has yet appeared, a circumference of 700 miles, and a surface of 11,500 square miles, 75 to a degree. Nature has divided the island by mountains into two parts, the northern and southern, from which the denominations of *Capo di sopra* and *Capo di sotto* are formed. From the chain of mountains issue two principal rivers, one of which runs northward and the other southward. A singular circumstance is remarked with respect to these rivers; their present names are quite fortuitous, and derived from the towns they water. Thus the *Tyrrus* of the ancients in the south-east part is successively denominated *Benetutti*, *Sedilo* and *Oriudagni*; the *Cedrus* is in the same manner alternately called *Genargento*, *Babagito*, and *Muzavera*. The principal division at present existing in Sardinia forms two large portions with the appellations of *Capo di Cagliari* (the southern) and *Capo di Sassari* (the northern).

Capo di Cagliari is composed of two extensive districts, Campidano and Oliastia; Capo di Sassari comprises Galluza and Logudoro.

"The surface of Sardinia, says the author, varied with hills and mountains equally fertile with its plains and vallies, renders the winters extremely mild and the summers temperate by the periodical return of the north wind which cools the atmosphere; thus the climate is so salubrious that the lives of the inhabitants are longer than in many parts of the continent of Europe." The tables of mortality of which we cannot here introduce the details, prove that in the town of Cagliari between the years 1766 and 1776, twenty-five persons died who had attained the age of 100 years and thirty-three at Sassari. They likewise shew that the proportion of deaths of persons 80 years old and upwards is to the total number as $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 100; whilst at Paris, according to the tables of M. Dupre de S. Maur they are only as 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 100. Therefore the author who appears extremely partial to his native country says, with satisfaction; "The climate of Sardinia must be highly favorable to the health of its inhabitants since the course of every season is regular and temperate; since its whole surface is continually enamelled with flowers and verdure, affording pasture for cattle even in the midst of winter; since it is so fertile in productions of every kind, that it is difficult to find elsewhere fruits which in quantity or quality can vie with those of Sardinia;" and twelve sea-ports enhance these advantages.

To the above might be added many others, but we shall pass to the economical administration which in Sardinia, and many other places, is contrived to thwart the views of nature or at least to cause her benefits to be neglected, of which the 16th and following pages of the work furnish ample proof. There are in Sardinia three archbishoprics, six bishoprics, eight collegiate churches, under which are 285 canons and beneficed clergy, and three other collegiate churches with 68. The population in 1790 amounted to 456,990; the duties on exports, salt, tobacco, and the coral fishery amounted the same year to 1,005,778 Piedmontese livres, each worth 24 French sous.

At the conclusion of the geographical part which contains many interesting details, the author treats of the origin of the Sardinian nation, stating the opinions of historians and his own conjectures. From the vestiges of Grecian manners and likewise the Greek words that are to be met with in the Sardinian language, it cannot be doubted that the Greeks formerly had establishments there. Sardinia was afterwards subject to the Carthaginians,

and the Romans who mutually contested the possession of it, then to the Eastern Emperors, the Vandals, the Saracens, the Republics of Pisa and Genoa, and lastly to the Kings of Arragon. These revolutions are described with great accuracy and precision. The details become more interesting after 1701, that is, from the elevation of Philip V. to the Spanish throne, to the cession of Sardinia to the house of Savoy, and those on the different branches of the administration of the island are equally worthy of attention.

The second volume of this interesting work is entirely devoted to the natural history of Sardinia. The first section treats of the animal kingdom; the reader is astonished at the great variety of animals found in this island, and he learns with pleasure, that neither bears, wolves, nor other ferocious and venomous animals are known in it. Live cattle are not an article of any very extensive commerce; but the hides and horns fetch a good price, and are in great request with the inhabitants of Provence and the Genoese. Sardinia exports likewise wool, cheese, honey, and wax. The author very justly regrets that greater attention is not paid to the rearing of bees, since in the present state of things, the wax collected in Sardinia is not equal to the consumption in the churches for the purposes of religious luxury.

Both land and sea tortoises are found in Sardinia, as are also various species of the lizard, two kinds of adders, and two of vipers, none of which are venomous.

The birds which are described separately with great ability, comprehend 64 subjects, from the eagle to the pelican. The fishes which are likewise very numerous, are divided into seven classes, and are accompanied with a very interesting article on the tunny and coral fishery.

The mineral kingdom, not less instructive than the former, furnishes, in Sardinia, gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, mercury, antimony, &c. quartz, marble of various kinds, fullers' earth, alum, &c. besides mineral waters.

The vegetable kingdom is equally rich: Sardinia produces wheat and other grain, wines, different sorts of fruits, amongst others oranges, olives, and sugar, cotton, tobacco, &c. It likewise contains noble forests. It is, therefore, with just reason, that the author, at the commencement of his work, complains of the inaccuracy of writers in their description of Sardinia, because they had doubtless never seen it all, or at least very superficially.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Observations on a New Mode of Distillation—On a New Mixed Manufacture of Wool and other Materials—And on a Preservative for Cordage.

UNDER this division of our enquiries in our last Number, we promised to notice more minutely some of the patents to which we then only casually referred.

DISTILLING BY STEAM.

There are few subjects in which the public revenue of this country is more extensively interested, than those which relate to improvements in the chemical process of distillation.

This process is well known to be the separation of a volatile fluid from other substances, less volatile, by applying a due degree of heat to the mixture, and afterwards condensing the vapours in another part of the apparatus by frigidify. The older chemists treated of three sorts of distillation; per ascensum, per descensum, and per latus. It is now found that such distinctions are of little consequence, and that the general rule for perform-

ing all distillations in the most safe, accurate, and perfect manner, consists in applying no more heat than is necessary to raise the volatile matter, and in keeping the receiving apparatus cool.

Mr. Charles Wyatt's improvements in distilling, consist of two parts.*

1st. In applying steam in such a manner, as to produce the heat required for distillation.

2dly. In varying the construction of common stills where a fire is alone to be employed, so as to make the roof of the still a medium of condensation, and applying a channel beneath that roof to conduct the liquid, produced by the condensation into the ultimate condenser.

The process for distilling by steam is this. Steam is to be produced from water or other liquid contained in a closed boiler, and conveyed through proper tubes or channels, either into the matter intended for distillation or through it, or wholly or partially, round or beneath, and in contact with the external surface of the still or vessel in which that matter is contained, or in any of those methods combined; but the most effectual and advantageous way, is to introduce the steam into the body of the liquid to be distilled, so as to be mingled with it. The whole object of this part of the discovery, is to produce the degree of heat required for distillation, and no material alteration is made in the subsequent parts of the process. A curious apparatus is contrived for the application of the steam under the circumstances just explained.

An accidental convenience attending this mode of distilling by steam is, that the stills may not only be made of metallic substances, but of brick, stone, slate, or even wood, or of any material capable of containing the liquid to be distilled, and of resisting the action of the humid heat in the form of steam.

A part of Mr. Wyatt's apparatus may be applied to drying grain, coffee, sugar, and even gunpowder.

The invention consists in providing a receptacle in which the coffee, sugar, &c. are to be placed. This receptacle is so contrived, as to admit and discharge the air at intervals, and is subjected to the application of steam in such a way, that no portion of the vapour escape into the internal part of the receptacle where the desiccative process is conducted.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

The improvement of our woollen manufactures, so as to insure the preference they have received in the foreign markets, is unquestionably of great consequence to the commerce of this country. However convenient raiment entirely of wool is found in this cold climate, when blended with silk, cotton, and linen yarn, it is more eligible in warmer situations. We see, therefore, with particular pleasure, that such an admixture is contrived with the staple manufacture of this country, as will greatly contribute to its admission to the lucrative trade of the Mediterranean ports and to the East and West Indies. We have immediately in view the patent of Messrs. Fryer and Bennet, noticed in the Repertory of Arts, &c. (No. 7, p. 23, New Series.) It extends to the method of manufacturing cloth, the warp of which is composed of silk, cotton, woollen, worsted, or linen-yarn, and the weft of wool.

The manufacture, so produced, is extremely beautiful and elegant. After the weft is manufactured, it is woven into warps of cotton, silk, or linen-yarn, &c. which is done by causing the weft or woof to float or pass over two, three, or more threads of the warp, which causes it to form a roll or

* For the specification, *v.* Repertory of Arts, Manufactures, and Agriculture, No. 7, p. 9.

figure on the face of the cloth. The cloth so manufactured, is then to be cut with a knife or machine in the way the Manchester velvets are prepared, the knife or machine only touching the part of the west or woof which is left above the roll or figure. The manufacture is then to be taken to the singeing plate to shorten the west so cut, which gives it a fuller and richer appearance. The other processes are very similar to those used in the Manchester manufacture we have referred to.

PRESERVATION OF CORDAGE.

The specification of the discovery for the preservation of cordage, likewise appears in the beforementioned work (No. 8, p. 91) and the public are indebted for it to Mr. William Chapman, of Newcastle upon Tyne.

It is not only necessary for the preservation of the superiority of the British navy to attend to the most essential improvements, but the minor parts connected with the sails and rigging, must receive a portion of regard, and especially as for the material of which they are formed, we are dependant upon the supply of foreign countries. Tar is used for the preservation of cordage. It appears by the experiments of Mr. William Allen, chemical lecturer to Guy's hospital, that Stockholm tar contains about seven per cent of vegetable mucilage capable of being converted into acid in a hot climate: and that it also contains as much real acid as there is in an equal measure of common vinegar. The mere description of these ingredients is sufficient to impress alarm on the probable consequence of its application to the minute vegetable fibres, of which rope is composed, for the cable which restrains a floating castle against the conflict of the tempest, is composed of nothing more than a prodigious multiplication of these minute fibres, which are separately attacked by this mucilaginous acid, and are either dissolved by the one or fractured by the other. The speed with which these destructive ingredients operate, is shewn by the two following experiments: 1. "A piece of twine, which by previous trial was found capable of supporting 61lb. without breaking, was immersed in vegetable acid, and after forty-six hours, it was so much injured, that it broke with a weight of less than 16lb. 2. A piece of the same twine was immersed for forty-six hours in the essential oil, which came over in distillation from the tar, and although it had suffered no diminution of strength at the termination of its immersion, yet, after being exposed three days to the air, it was only capable of bearing 31lb."

Mr. Chapman enters at large into observations on the state of cordage in different climates. Ships navigate every latitude within the region of fluidity, from the north to the south pole; the materials of which they are composed should be therefore accommodated to every climate. The substance that is immovable with the strength of the human hand in the more frigid latitudes, is in a state of pliability in the warmer climates. It is necessary that such substances should be employed as the preservative of cordage, which are adapted to these different degrees of temperature.

To remove this serious obstruction to navigation, the essential oil must be extracted from the tar, and its place supplied with fixed or expressed oil. Thus all the advantages of the lubricating unction will be retained in the cordage under the inclemencies of the torrid zone, where, without this precaution, it would be volatilized and exhausted.

LAW.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

CLARK V. BACON.

Non performance of an Award.—An application had been made for an attachment for not performing an award.

This was to shew cause against the rule obtained upon an affidavit which states the money was duly demanded.

Bailey S.—The names of the arbitrators appointed on this occasion, were Miles and Timbrel. A usual clause was introduced into the arbitration bonds, that in case the arbitrators should not agree, an umpire should be appointed in writing, and it does not appear upon any affidavit that has been filed, that an umpire has been ever so appointed. Upon shewing cause, the rule for setting aside the award was admitted. One of the arbitrators was indicted for perjury, and the Court was applied to to set aside the award upon an affidavit from four different persons, when the costs were on promise to be the only subject of discussion.

The arbitrators declared that the witnesses were sent for: the defendant said they did not appear to give evidence, and then they awarded damages to the amount of 350*l*. In the trial in the King's Bench the umpire was called to prove his appointment. He said he had no appointment in writing, he produced indeed a letter, but it contained no such appointment. It was a frivolous note unconnected with the subject.

No umpire according to the terms of the bonds, having been appointed, and no regular award in consequence having been made, a reference is had to this Court by the other party, for an attachment for not paying the 350*l*. directed to be paid under these irregular circumstances. The Court is not now intreated to exclude them from their rights, it is only desired not to decide in a summary way. A criminal prosecution is instituted against one of the arbitrators for perjury, and the Court will at least see there is such ground of suspicion as to induce it to exercise its authority with caution. By refusing the rule now applied for, the Court will do no injustice, it will only give the defendant the fit opportunity of examining the witnesses in open Court. On these grounds it is contended the attachment should not be granted.

Vaughan S.—On the contrary it was urged that a motion had been made to set aside the award, the ground then taken was that the terms of the reference were not sufficiently general. The arbitrator indicted for perjury is their own arbitrator. Sims proves the appointment in writing at an inn, and this is sufficient for the appointment of the umpire according to the terms of the contract. Conformably to this the other party make the indorsement upon the order in Nisi Prius, and it is so sworn to be. The name of Sims was put upon a blank appointment on the rule of reference in consequence of the meeting, and Morgan by affidavit confirms the same, and also as to the order; the order in Nisi Prius has since been in custody of Mr. Griffith the Clerk of the Court.

Lord Anvanley C. J. "Had it been made out that there was no appointment in writing, I should have been inclined to coincide with the argument of my brother Bailey, but the terms of the bond seem to have been complied with by an appointment in writing,"—Rule absolute with costs.

MANNERS V. POSTEN.

Usurious Interest on a Note.—Marshal S. moved for a rule to shew cause why a verdict should not be amended on the authority of his Lordship's (Lord Alvanley's) notes.

This was an action for usury. The first count refers to the taking of 5*l*. for the forbearance of fifty pounds from the 15th of April to the 14th of July.

At the trial it was proved that the transaction amounted to flagrant usury. The consideration just noticed for the forbearance is equal to forty per cent. per annum. The facts are as follow.

Manners is a gentleman and had been indebted to one Dance in 111*l*. 10*s*. A Captain Lowe became collateral security for this amount, and gave his note for it. This note was dated on the 12th of October 1801 at six months, and in course became due on the 15th of April 1802. The note in consequence came into the hands of the Defendant, Posten, being negotiated with him. Captain Lowe finding himself not able conveniently to answer it two or three days, viz. on the 12th or 13th of April, prior to its coming due, waited on Posten's son, who is an attorney, presented him with three guineas as a douceur, and intreated him to accept of 61*l*. 10*s*. in cash, and a warrant of attorney for 50*l*. for three months, in satisfaction of the bill. Captain Lowe considered all settled, but on the Thursday following, when the note became due, a clerk called upon him, and informed him that old Posten was very much displeased at the transaction, and would not accept of the terms. He added, I have a warrant of attorney in my pocket for 55*l*. which you must execute if you wish to be released from the discharge of the bill.

Captain Lowe remonstrated, he was unwilling to submit to so indecent an imposition, and asked the interval of time until Saturday, that he might endeavour to persuade his bankers to pay the difference yet unsatisfied on the bill.

The clerk replied, that he could not answer for what the irritation of old Posten would lead him to do, and therefore the Captain, to prevent the disgrace he apprehended, signed the warrant of attorney for the sum proposed.

The affair underwent a long discussion, and the jury retired after his Lordship had summed up strongly for the Plaintiff.

The verdict of the jury was that Defendant took 4*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. together with 12*s*. 6*d*. making the whole 5*l*. for the forbearance in the receipt of 50*l*. from the 14th of April to the 14th of July. The mistake was that it should have been stated from the 15th of April, and it arose from the jury attending to the warrant of attorney of the 14th instead of that of the 15th of April.

The jury having retired on the occasion, Lord Alvanley left the Court before the jury returned into it. On their return Marshall *J.* signified it could not be received as a verdict on account of the mistake, the jury followed his Lordship (Lord Alvanley) and no objection was made to the verdict.—Rule granted to shew cause.

MANNERS V. POSTEN.

Error in Declaration on a Note.—Mr. Serjeant Shepherd applied for a rule to shew cause why a non-suit should not be entered in the preceding cause.

Although the trial took up a long time, yet the jury were themselves disposed to cut it very short, for they seemed inclined to bear hard on the defendant even before the facts were disclosed.

All counts of this nature state the transaction in the following manner. By means of a corrupt bargain the Defendant takes a certain sum; viz. in this case 5*l*. for the having forbore to receive another sum, viz. in this case 50*l*. lent to the said party viz. Lowe, from the 14th of April to the 14th of July.

Dance had been indebted to Lowe for a bill of exchange. This bill devolved into the hands of Posten. When the bill became due Posten forbore on receiving usurious interest.

Now that is not the charge; the charge is that he forebore and gave day of payment.

It was very easy to have charged the transaction in a way that would have met the case, but it is not done so; and it is necessary that the charge in the declaration

declaration should coincide with the real or supposed offence. The facts are these. A person of the name of Manners had been indebted to Dance. Lowe had given a promissory note to Dance for Manners' debt. That note had been passed to Posten, so that Lowe became indebted to the latter for the amount of that note. When the note became due, Posten did not take all the money, but Lowe requested further time for a part of it. The time given was from the 14th or 15th of April to the 14th or 15th of July upon conditions that Lowe paid to Posten 5*l*.

Therefore he forebore and gave day of payment for 50*l*, but he did not forbear and give day of payment for any thing lent by Posten to Lowe.

Lord Alvanley, *C. J.*—If a man is indebted on a note and forbears to pay that note, is he not indebted to the man from whom he so forbears?

Shepherd *S.*—Here no loan had been made, the claim is the result of Lowe's being a party to the note, and the declaration might have stated, and ought to have stated the matter rightly.—Rule granted to shew cause.

VETERINARY ART.

IN our last paper we concluded the subject of muscular wounds: but we must, before we quit this part of our inquiry on wounds in general, advert to some injuries, which are so extremely common, that it would be inexcusable not to give them a distinct consideration. What we have already said will be preparatory to the suggestions we have now to submit to the reader.

POLL-EVIL.—The name of this disease shews its situation. It is the misfortune of this art to have all its names assigned, not from the general nature, or from the correct classification of the disorder, but from the seat of it in the animal form; and hence no system has been adopted for the uniform treatment of the same complaint; and a cloud of mystery has overcast the most simple diseases, which require only to be known to be instantly relieved. The poll-evil is an abscess, and, like all other disorders of this class is attended with swelling and inflammation: it contains purulent matter pent up, which corrupts and consumes the fibres, and every thing else with which it is in contact. The first question then, with an intelligent farrier, is not how he shall treat the poll-evil, but what is the general remedy for the cure of the abscess. On the first appearance he knows it may sometimes be removed by bleeding and purges; and if the irritation in the part increase, he will apply the common poultices with bread, milk, and elder flowers: the humours will often, by these means, lose their acridity, the tumour will gradually disappear, and convalescence will return.

But the principal skill consists in ascertaining the precise time when these remedies will be ineffectual, for from that moment the contrary means must be employed. While the farrier is wasting his time in uncertainty, the disorder is active; it is glutting its appetite near the seat and principle of life, and will soon sacrifice the victim to its voracity. Under these circumstances we will point out two methods, which have been successfully employed in the cure of the poll-evil, premising that the exact situation of this disease is in the sinews or cavities between the poll-bone and the uppermost vertebrae of the neck.

What is called rowelling in farriery is the application of the seton (setacum) in surgery. It will not be expected that we should here give an account of the ordinary practice of farriers in this painful and dangerous operation; but we will point out the method of an ingenious Scottish practitioner on this subject, which may be advantageously employed in abscesses, whether they affect the poll, the withers, or whatever be their situation.

In the first place, a leaden probe should be used to trace the cavities of the abscess. It should be of this material, because the lead yields easily, without forcing its way through the cellular membrane, or between the interstices of the muscles. Having so done, the needle, provided with a cord, should follow the direction of the sinews, and form an orifice so much below the seat of the disease as to admit the free discharge of the purulent matter. The wound will be kept open, with the assistance of the cord, until these humours are exhausted; the health of the animal will then be restored, and the wound may be treated in the way we have before recommended for common wounds, but aperient medicines must not be discontinued for some time.

We will now explain the usual way of treatment, and conclude with some observations on the comparative expedience of these two modes of cure.

When repellents are ineffectual, and the tumour, from its external appearance, indicates the formation of matter, ripening poultices (to which we have before adverted) must be used, until the swelling burst of itself, or the knife can be safely and dexterously applied. Now the farrier must attend to the quality of the matter emitted, for if it flow in great quantities, resemble glue, and be of an oily consistence, it will require a second incision, especially if any cavities be discovered with the probe. After this the following wash should be used hot, which may be made sharper by adding more of the vitriolic ingredient; yet if the flesh be luxuriant it should be pared down with a knife before the wash is employed.

R. Vinegar or spirit of wine, half a pint; white vitriol dissolved in spring water half an ounce; tincture of myrrh 4 ounces. When this has been used the aperture may be filled up with tow soaked in it.

It is obvious that the employment of the knife which may be here necessary, is very dangerous in unskilful hands, and yet it must be resorted to if the tumour do not quickly burst, for the matter will acquire a most ichorous corroding quality, and will produce one of the largest and most sordid fistulous wounds with which the animal can be afflicted, and even the vertebræ of the neck will be sometimes affected by this powerful solvent. By the seton, which was the method first recommended, this peril is avoided. The precise time of using the seton is not very material, but the exact day when the tumour should be opened is of great consequence, for the whole object of the operation may be disappointed if it be neglected. Some skill in the anatomy of the animal is likewise required, for the greatest care must be taken to avoid injuring the tendinous ligament that runs along the neck, and when the abscess extend on both sides, two apertures must be made that the ligament may remain undivided. Another inconvenience in the latter method, is that to the form and situation of the incision, the operator does not always properly attend. It is commonly opened the whole length of the tumour on the upper part, hence the matter within it cannot be discharged, but being retained in the bottom of the wound, is exposed to external air, and the destructive qualities of this corrosive fluid are increased and may soon become fatal. In the former method a constant discharge is procured in a situation most likely to assist the exit of matter from the seat of the disorder.

We will only mention one objection further to the last method, and then give an example in which both expedients have been resorted to.

According to the latter mode of treatment we have noticed, a great quantity of fungous flesh is soon produced, that requires to be repeatedly extirpated with the knife, which not only exposes the horse to excruciating torture from the frequent indiscretion of the operator, but occasions the beast to be greatly disfigured, so as to be rendered unfit for any purpose of amusement or parade, and to be for ever consigned to starvation and drudgery

drudgery. The loss of substance sustained by the cutting away so much of the flesh, neither decreases his powers nor lessens his spirit, but entirely deprives him of that beautiful exterior on which these unfortunate brutes depend so much for the blessings of existence.

Mr. Clarke, of Edinburgh, attended the coach horse of a nobleman in that neighbourhood which had been afflicted with the poll-evil. The tumour had been opened on one side, in a very superficial manner, by a farrier in the country, before the matter in it was sufficiently digested. After applying a few emollient poultices, in order to ripen it, a strong seton needle was introduced at the upper part of it, almost close to the mane, passing it through the bottom of the tumour, which was very deep, the needle was brought out through the sound muscular parts below the tumour, in order to procure a sloping orifice for the matter to run freely off. The same operation was likewise performed on the opposite side, beginning near the mane and finishing in the same manner. In a few weeks the cure was completed. The horse ran for several years in the nobleman's carriage without the smallest vestige of his former disorder.

To be continued.

DRAMA.

SINCE our last Register, the attention of the dramatic part of the town has been directed to three novelties, a comedy from Holcroft, an Opera, and the appearance of a new performer.

The general character of Holcroft's writing, whether novels, or comedies, is that of the French school—we do not mean that of Moliere and the Augustan æra of Louis the XIV. but of the modern drama of the republic—In all his writings there is an equal contempt of every thing which constitutes the grace of life—he knows nothing, or observes nothing, of that great rule of classic drama, that not mere nature, but what is called “La Belle Nature,” should form the basis of dramatic characters—The usual distinction of his chief characters is what the French call brusquerie—a surly abruptness, and haughty contemptuousness of all the decorums of civil intercourse—This will appear from the following short extract from “Hear both Sides.”

Fairfax. Duties are debts.

Steward. I wish you thought so.

Fairfax. What do you wish?

Steward. That knaves were honest of men.

Fairfax. Well, I'll buy your India bonds.

Steward. Having sold yourself, (aside)

Fairfax. At whom do you glance?

Steward. Fools and——

Such is the characteristic style of this author, abruptness of dialogue, and a peculiar venom of sentiment.

Nothing can be more improbable than the plot of this piece, of “Hear both Sides.” It has already been detailed in the papers of the day, and we cannot justify it to ourselves giving such a tissue of nonsense any place here. It will be sufficient to remark, that the general character of the piece, with regard to the emotion it must excite, is of a very sombre cast, and such as well justified the indifference with which it was received.

The new opera, the “Hero of the North” is of a different nature, and if its reception were worthy of its illustrious subject, it would hold a high rank amongst our modern operas. It is not founded upon the well known history of Gustavus Vasa, a subject which has been treated in a manner well suited to its dignity by the splendid genius of Brook. The music, the chief circumstance in a modern opera, is adapted with unusual skill to the leading events of

of the fable. The overture might serve as a model for the grand and sublime in modern harmony—the martial spirit, the ardour of patriotism, are expressed with a felicity which speaks to the soul.

It is with regret we add that the spirit of the dialogue, and the elegance of the songs, do not correspond to that of the music. The dialogue is either tame, or when it attempts sublimity, becomes bombast. The songs are wholly of the *genus mediocre*.

It is somewhat singular, that before the piece commenced, it appeared to be the general belief of the audience that the hero of the north was the Archduke Charles.

Mr Caulfield, late an officer in one of the regiments of guards, has assumed at once the sock and buskin, and in both departments, both as Hamlet and Ranger, has added much to the entertainment of the town. It is said however, but we do not give it as our own opinion, that his "Hamlet" has more novelty than justice, and that though the prince of Denmark was given to silent meditation, and to involve himself in his own reflections, he was not surprised into sleep in the midst of his reveries. It is added, that his "Ranger" had more of the rampant than appears to be intended by the author. "Ranger" indeed is at best but a mere rake, and perhaps one of the worst rakes on the stage. Like the jealous wife of Colman, the suspicious husband may be considered as being one of the best comedies of the modern school, only because it furnishes the best opportunities for dramatic bustle.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS, ENGLAND.

THE situation of England, both with regard to internal and external politics, differs nothing from that of the preceding month. It has been one of the effects of the peace to return the debt it owes to the present administration, and having received its existence from their hands, it in return has prolonged that of the power of its creators. A ministry, at first dependent, and only supporting itself upon the friendly props of the party it had succeeded, has at length obtained that strength and sufficiency, that the greater part of these props being removed, and being thus left only upon its own feet, it has been found unexpectedly sufficient to support itself. It is true, indeed, though not so generally known, that the main prop still continues; and we will venture to assert will not be withdrawn till the general voice of the country shall again call for war. The minister of peace will then retire, and, in the words of the birth-day ode, "the reins of the blood-stained car return to their former hands."

With regard to our external politics, we are at present employed in combating the influence of the French Republic at the court of Petersburg.—The memory of our naval predominance, and the haughty tone which it caused us to adopt, appears yet to rankle in the minds of the Northern Cabinets, but as a common interest demands an alliance, we may predict it with something of certainty.

FRANCE.

The first object of the Republic, the ruin of our commerce, by cutting off its principal source in the East, is pursued with an unremitting ardour—its approach to this end is no less quick than formidable; the treaty of Amiens, the bating place of its ambition, is already violated by the designs which have been openly professed upon Egypt, by the late mission of Sebastiani. We are not inclined to apprehend much from this. The mind of the First Consul we know to be tinctured with somewhat of the sublime and romantic, and his activity can scarcely be at rest, unless something of this

this sort is entertained in theory, however distant the probability of reducing it to practice. The mission of the agent has undoubtedly failed. This Bonaparte is convinced of, and in order to give some importance to a design in which he has been baffled, and to make an impression upon our stocks by alarming our monied men, he has terrified Europe with the idea of an immediate invasion of Egypt. It is not the policy of the French government to put kingdoms on their guard by previously announcing its designs. It pursues them in silence and secrecy, and reserves their publicity till the season of execution and success.—We may be singular in asserting, that Sebastiani's report has, for the most part, been manufactured at home.—Little, certainly, is dreaded from it by our government, which has prudently past it over without notice.

With respect to the appointment of general Lasnes, as ambassador from the French Republic to the court of Portugal, much anxiety has arisen.—We are not acquainted with the circumstances which have thus changed the policy of the French.—The First Consul assured him on his departure, that he was satisfied with his conduct during the *whole of his residence* at Lisbon. Yet this is the man who was obliged to make so precipitate a departure from the Portuguese Cabinet, and was received with such coolness on his return to Paris. It has been reported that the popularity of Lasnes among the military has been the reason of restoring him to his former situation: this we are inclined to doubt—Bonaparte is not much gratified with the over-bearing interest of the British court at Lisbon. But we shall refrain from all observation till we hear what reception the ambassador meets with from Portugal—England will never be so degraded as to see that country trampled upon, and made a member of the western family of the First Consul.

GERMANY.

The business of the indemnities has already ceased to be of interest with the public. The Diet of Ratisbon may now be considered as having terminated those greater affairs, which kept Europe in restless anxiety;—the convention between France and Austria being acceded to by Russia. We have an article of more pleasing intelligence from Germany,—it relates to a letter of the Archduke Charles, published by the approbation of the Emperor, to the Council of the Court, and to the army, on the subject of the new organization for the council of war. The substance is as follows:

“Among the defects of the war administration must be reckoned principally that which has so often been remarked to the prejudice of the empire, in all the wars of the House of Austria, and which has been sufficiently demonstrated by several generals even of foreign powers; that is to say, that military affairs, not only during peace, but even during the continuance of war, were decided in the first instance by a council, chiefly composed of members of the civil administration, and not of such whose only habits were those of a military life. This inconvenience is evident, when it is considered that persons of the civil administration, who possess, in no degree, the knowledge necessary to enable them to form a judgment on what is connected with the art of war, have reported and decided in the last instance in the artillery and ordnance department.” This spirited letter proceeds in the same manner; it charges the misfortunes of the last war on the military council. We think with justice,—for had every thing been left to the guidance of the Archduke in the campaign of 1799, the face of affairs had been very different! This is a vigorous measure in the Austrian cabinet; and we think we can anticipate the benefits which will result from it, whenever the Emperor shall be again compelled to fight for the little remnant of glory, which French ambition has left to his house.

DEPEN.

DEPENDENCIES OF FRANCE.

Holland, Italy, and the Netherlands, are in a state of political inaction.—But the stately cities of Flanders are drawing to themselves, by slow degrees, some portion of the immense commerce which they once possessed. Switzerland, beat down, prostrate, and ineffectually struggling, is delivered, with all her ancient liberties, bound hand and foot to the government of France.—The fall of this unhappy country might be necessary to French ambition, but it is a pitiable sight to humanity.—Holland is squeezed for revenues, but gives very sparingly to the demands of the First Consul.

SPAIN.

This country may be numbered among the dependencies of the Republic. Perhaps nothing more strongly shews the degraded spirit of this kingdom, than its late conduct to the Pope. If it arose from the decrease of bigotry, we lament even the fall of superstition, if it buries under its ruins the spirit and honour of a nation. The miserable pittance bestowed upon the Pope by this court is given, not with the former generosity of the Castilian, nor even with the grace of alms to a beggar, but in a slavish compliance with the counsels of France, who disposes of Spain, her provinces, her treasure, and her honour, ad libitum. The edict issued in Spain, with regard to the wool, will be severely felt by England.

ST. DOMINGO.

The cruelties said to be daily perpetrated by the French and the Blacks of this island are, for the most part, fabricated. Provided the scene of action be a little distant, our writers of newspapers are very prodigal in their use of fire and sword, hanging and drowning. They will, occasionally, to furnish out a gloomy paper, massacre an army, or scalp a province. But we do not believe one half of the cruelties which are reported. The intelligence from this island has been of late more favourable to the French. When the last advices came away, trade had so far revived at Cape François, that the American agents were writing to their principals to ship them India and other goods from the United States.

RUSSIA.

We have mentioned the accession of this power to the convention between France and Austria, relative to the indemnities. Notwithstanding the peaceful disposition of the present Emperor, he must be aware of the fatal consequences which will result from his looking thus indifferently upon the dismemberment of the empire. Russia must, at all events, continue in the interest of France. It is to this power alone we must look for any successful coalition against her ambition. In any new war Great Britain must lead the way, and Russia follow.

EGYPT.

Our army still continues at Alexandria, with little probability of speedily evacuating it. Some of our journals have insisted that the commands of Sebastiani will be obeyed by general Stuart, and that we are about to give up our only remaining post in this country. Should this take place, we are not inclined to think that the consequences will be what they are represented. Bonaparte, after the massacre of Jaffa, will not be so welcome to the inhabitants. The Mamelukes, put upon their guard, will make a better resistance, and the Turkish army is more powerful than before. Besides, should the First Consul presume to seize upon it, it would be an immediate declaration of hostilities, and our fleets would be prepared to intercept all intercourse between the two countries.

Had we retained the Cape of Good Hope, the occupation of Egypt by France, would be of less importance, but with that important post in her hands, the danger to our India possessions is more rapid and formidable.

PARLIA-

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

THE house met on the 3rd of February pursuant to adjournment, when several petitions were received relative to appeals and private Bills.

Friday, Feb. 4. On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, it was ordered that on Thursday next, the House in a Committee of Privileges, should take into consideration so much of the act of the Union with Ireland as relates to the return of Spiritual Peers to serve in Parliament for that part of the United Kingdom.

Monday Feb. 7. An account was presented of the proceedings of the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt up to the 31st of last month, and another from the inspector of convicts at Portsmouth and on the River Thames. Both these documents, and two petitions received against the Woollen Manufacturer's Bill, were ordered to lie on the table.

Tuesday Feb. 8. *Lord Walsingham* reported from the Committee appointed to ballot for a certain number of Peers to form a Supreme Court of Judicature for India. The order for going into a Committee on the Woollen Manufacturer's bill being read, *Lord Pelham* rose to move that the commitment should be postponed till that day month. His reason for this motion was, that during the recess it had been found that many acts proposed to be suspended by the Bill, were in fact already repealed, and there were others which certainly required mature consideration before the measure could be proceeded in. It was certainly the desire of Parliament to do whatever the justice of the claims of the parties concerned in the Bill should upon due investigation be found to require. On his Lordship's motion the order of this day was discharged, and a new order made for the 8th of March.

Wednesday Feb. 16. The Bank Restriction bill was brought up from the Commons.

Lord Pelham presented a message from his Majesty, relative to the establishment of the Prince of Wales, similar to that delivered in the Commons, to which we refer. It was ordered to be taken into consideration on that day se'night and their Lordships summoned on the occasion.

Thursday Feb. 17. *Lord Pelham* moved the first reading of the Bank Restriction bill. It was accordingly read.

Lord Auckland moved for the production of an account of the out-standing bank notes at different periods last year similar to that laid before the other house.

Lord Moira expressed his sentiments on the subject at great length. He said that no measure ever called more loudly for discussion and for explanation on the part of Ministers; its continuance at present must be proposed either at the instance of the Bank itself, as a measure of Government, or as the effect of an accommodation between the two parties. He contended that the restriction produced the unfavourable state of Exchange, and that no necessity existed for the measure, as not only the country, but the Bank must be in more favourable circumstances than during the war. He censured the policy of loans by Exchequer bills, and went into a detailed financial discussion to prove that the measure was unnecessary. He concluded by moving for a variety of documents relative to the affairs of the Bank, the account of bullion issued, course of Exchange at stated periods, &c. which he considered requisite for the due illustration of the subject,

Lord Pelham with great ability answered the leading points of the Noble Earl. He assured the House that the measure was not proposed at the instance of the Bank, but Government thought the continuation of it justified in the present circumstances of the country, and that the unfavourable state of the Exchange was chiefly owing to the specie exported during the late periods of scarcity. Therefore he opposed the production of any papers which in any way seemed to reflect on the validity of the Bank.

Lord Auckland very ably supported the statements of his Noble Friend, and after some conversation between the above Noble Peers and the Lord Chancellor, the motions for documents objected to by the Lords in Administration were rejected. The accounts moved for by Lord Auckland were ordered and the remaining information required by Lord Moira was agreed to be given.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the 3rd of February the House met for the first time since the recess, Friday Feb. 4. *Mr. Ormsby* obtained leave to bring in a bill for making and maintaining a navigable canal between the rivers Liffey and Shannon.

The Solicitor General brought up a petition from the maltsters of Newark upon Trent, praying a repeal of a late act obliging maltsters to wet their malt in a certain manner.

General Gascoigne presented a petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of Liverpool, praying leave to bring in a bill for constructing new docks at that port.—He likewise moved for an account of the number of vessels and their tonnage; and the number of men and boys employed in the transport service or armed vessels from 1st of January 1801, to 1st of January 1803, which was ordered.

Mr. Vansittart moved that there be laid before the House, an account of the amount of Bank notes in circulation under the value of 5*l.* from 1st of June 1802 to 1st of February 1803. *Mr. Tierney* suggested that this account should shew the precise number of notes in circulation on the first day of every month during that period: which was agreed to.

Mr. Corry moved for an account of the ordinary revenue, and extraordinary resources of Ireland for the last year; an account of the produce of the Consolidated Fund of Ireland; of the balance in the hands of the Collectors of the taxes; of the exports and imports of Ireland last year, &c. preparatory to the finance business of Ireland.

Monday Feb. 7. The Sheriffs of London appeared at the bar and presented three petitions; the first prayed for leave to bring in a bill for enlarging Smithfield market; the second for a bill for establishing a regular market for the sale of coals, and the third for a loan to enable the corporation to carry into execution the bill for improving the port of London.

Mr. Addington rose, to move for leave to bring in a bill for continuing the restriction on the cash payments of the Bank for a limited time. In enforcing the necessity of this measure, he referred to the arguments he had last year used on the same subject. Before entering into the subject, he entreated the House to recollect that he had no cause to doubt the ability of the Bank to pay every note on demand, which might be brought against it. The cause for the present measure was the same as had existed last year. The Exchange of foreign countries was against Great Britain, and the Exchange of Hamburgh was at par. To this statement it must be added that no influx of bullion had taken place into this country; on the contrary we had sustained three years of dreadful scarcity. Whilst that scarcity lasted we were obliged to make large importations of grain and every other necessary of life; these, together with the large military establishments and expense

pense of expeditions equipped, carried 20 millions of specie out of the country in the 3 years to which he alluded. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill containing the restrictions on the cash payments of the Bank for a time to be limited.

Mr. Tierney combated the necessity for the measure in a speech of considerable length, in which he contended that the affairs of the Bank ought to be submitted to a Committee. He concluded by saying he had no objection to continue the restriction two months, in order that a Committee might in the interval report upon the state of the Bank. He thought Parliament ought to watch with the most scrupulous attention the conduct of the Bank in every particular.

Mr. Fox declared himself of the same opinion, and thought the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to have been referred to a Committee. *Mr. Addington*, he said, had stated that the importation of corn into England had hurt the Exchange, but had that corn been paid for in cash, which it was not, the Exchange would not have been so low. As the Directors of the Bank were ready to pay their notes, an enquiry into the reasons which induced Ministers to shelter them from making good their engagements was highly proper.

Lord Hawkesbury after correcting some mistakes in the speeches of *Mr. Tierney* and *Mr. Fox*, said, that during the scarcity we had received corn for bullion which had lowered the Exchange. If the restriction was to be taken off would any man advise that it should be done at a period when the Exchange was unfavourable. With regard to the appointment of a Committee, it would only tend to create alarm in the country, which might be productive of the worst effects.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

Thursday Feb. 10. *General Gascoigne* presented a petition from Kincardine in Scotland praying a repeal of the tonnage duty.

Friday Feb. 11. *The Secretary at War* rose in pursuance of a notice he had given before the recess, to move for leave to bring in a bill for exercising the militia 28 days instead of 21.

Mr. Addington moved the committal of the Bank restriction Bill.—The order having been read, the Attorney General moved an instruction to the Committee to make provision in the bill, declaring Bank notes a legal tender, and doing away a difficulty which had occurred in the courts of law where a tender had been made and rejected, when the sum to be paid amounted to shillings and pence above notes.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved that the blank for the continuance of the act should be filled up with the words—"six weeks from the commencement of the next session of parliament," which was accordingly agreed to.

Monday, Feb. 14. *The Secretary at War* brought up the bill relative to the training of the militia.

Mr. Tierney presented a petition from the apothecaries, chemists, and druggists of the borough of Southwark, praying a repeal of the late medicine duty act; that act being highly oppressive. *Mr. Vansittart* said that the grievances complained of were under consideration, and that some modification and alterations might probably take place.

Mr. Addington moved the third reading of the bank restriction bill.

Mr. Johnstone said, that having heard the arguments of gentlemen on both sides of the question he should assent to the bill, and give his reasons for so doing, because he conceived them to be different from any yet stated. He thought that the commercial superiority of this country ought to be supported, and this was to be done only by continuing the restriction for a further time,

as during the war our merchants had been in the habit of speculating, probably beyond their capital. These could now only be preserved by the Bank being allowed to practise that spirit of accommodation, which they had exercised with so much discretion on their part, and benefit to individuals. Much had been said upon the exchange being against us, and certainly much must depend upon that circumstance. Until an ounce of gold produce at Hamburgh 3l. 17s. 6d. its value in England, certainly it would be imprudent to open a door for its exportation.

Several clauses were added to the bill by the Attorney General which were agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed to the Lords.

Mr. Wickham obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better securing the freedom of election in Ireland, by disabling certain officers of the revenue in that country from voting at elections.

Mr. Manning brought up a petition praying for leave to bring in a bill for making a canal from the Grand Junction Canal to the London Docks at Wapping.

Tuesday, Feb. 15. *Mr. Charles Dundas* presented a petition from the brewers of Berkshire, praying relief from the late additional duties on malt. Petitions to the same effect from different parts were presented by Lord Granville Levison, Sir William Lemon, Mr. Butler, Colonel Stanley, the Secretary at War, and the Marquis of Titchfield.

Mr. George Rose brought up a bill for abolishing certain petty customs, and for improving the town and harbour of Southampton.

Mr. Byng presented a petition from the parish of St. Pancras, praying for leave to bring in a bill authorising the purchase of ground for the erection of a new workhouse.

Wednesday, Feb. 16. *The Chancellor of the Exchequer* appeared at the bar of the house, and brought up the following message from his Majesty:—

“G. R.—His Majesty having taken into consideration the period which has elapsed since the adoption of the arrangements which the wisdom of parliament thought necessary for discharging the incumbrances of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and having adverted to the progress made for carrying the same into effect, recommends the present situation of his Royal Highness to the attention of parliament. Notwithstanding, his Majesty feels considerable reluctance and regret in suggesting any additional burthens on his people, he is induced to resort to the experienced liberality and attachment of his faithful Commons, to take such measures as will add to the comfort and support the dignity of so important a branch of the Royal Family.”

The message being read, *The Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, that he should content himself for the present with merely moving, that the message be referred to a committee of the whole house, trusting that it would meet with the most ready and serious attention when it came to be discussed. The committee was then ordered for Wednesday.

During the remainder of the week nothing of material importance engaged the attention of the house, which was principally occupied with election petitions.

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Politics and Legislation.

Dictionnaire abrégé de la France monarchique & la France telle qu'elle étoit en Janvier, 1789, par Gueroult, jeune. Membre du Lycée des Arts, 1 vol. 8vo. 4fr. 50c.

Les Trois Hommes illustres ou Dissertation sur les Institutions Politiques de Cesar Auguste, de Charlemagne et de Napoleon Bonaparte. Par Barbet, 12mo. 2fr. 50c.

Traité de Legislation civile penale, précédés des Principes généraux de Legislation et d'une vue d'un corps complet de droit, terminés par un Essai sur l'Influence des Temps, & des Lieux, relativement aux lois; par Jeremie Bentham, jurisconsulte anglais, publiés en Français; par Etienne Dumont de Geneve, d'après les Manuscrits confiés à l'Auteur, 3 vol. 8vo. 15fr.

Voyages and Travels.

Memoires, ou Coup-d'œil rapide sur mes differens Voyages et mon Séjour dans la Nation Creek; par le General Milford, Tartanegy ou Grand Chef de Guerre, de la Nation Creek, et General de Brigade, au service de la Republique Française, 8vo. 4fr. 50c.

Tableau de Londres et de ses Environs, en 1802; ou, Guide fidele des Voyageurs, curieux, negocians, dans cette partie de l'Angleterre, donnant un esquisse du genie des habitans, une description détaillée des monumens, établissemens publics, spectacles, &c. Ouvrage traduit de l'Anglais, orné de 2 belles cartes. 2 vol. 18mo.

Voyage en Piémont contenant la description topographique et pittoresque, la statistique et l'histoire des six Departemens reunis à la France, par le Senatus Consulte de l'an XI. orné de 6 cartes et 8 estampes, par J. B. J. Breton, et Brion pere et fils. 8vo.

Voyage pittoresque de Scandinavie; cahier de 24 vues, avec les descriptions, contenant les premieres vues de Laponie qui aient été dessinées et gravées; publié à Londres et à Paris, 4to. 72fr.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ARTS—LONDON.

THE Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce has proposed the following premiums in addition to those offered last year.

To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society the most effectual mechanical or other means for cleansing chimnies from soot, and obviating the necessity of children being employed within the flues... The gold medal.

For the next in merit, the silver medal,—The mechanical, or other means, with certificates of their having been used with proper effect, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in May 1803.

The same premiums are extended one year farther.

To the person who shall, during the year 1803, cleanse, or cause to be cleansed, the greatest number of chimnies, at least two stories high, not fewer than 300, by any mechanical or other process, which does not require the employment of boys within the flues.—The gold medal.

Certificates signed by not less than two thirds of those housekeepers on whose premises the said means have been employed, and an account of the process, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February 1804.

To the person who shall cleanse, or cause to be cleansed, the next greatest number of chimnies, not fewer than 150, on similar conditions to the above.—The silver medal.

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The Society has also just published its annual volume, containing, as usual, a variety of communications in agriculture, chemistry, mechanics, manufactures, &c.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

The following subjects have engaged the attention of the class of mathematical and physical sciences, from October to December 1802.

Observations on the transit of Mercury over the sun's disk, the 9th of November, 1802. If the theory of attraction, combined with the powerful aid of algebraic solutions has suddenly given to the planetary tables, particularly to those of the sun and moon, a degree of accuracy far superior to what they would have acquired, by the mere efforts of observation, during a long series of ages, yet doubtless these results are capable of still greater perfection. Astronomers therefore ever attentive to the aspect of the heavens, lose with regret any opportunity of observing the most simple and frequent phenomena, because they know that astronomical determinations incessantly require corrections however exact they may be at the moment. Such opportunities are afforded by the circumstances when the position of the planets is least affected by the combination of their individual motion with that of the earth; as in the transit of Mercury over the sun's disk.

The first of these phenomena, recorded in the annals of astronomy, was observed in 1631, at the college of France, by Gassendi, one of the most illustrious professors of that celebrated institution. Since that time the greatest attention has been bestowed on observations of these passages which occur very frequently. M. Lalande has undertaken to collect them in one view, and to discuss them with a patience and accuracy for which he has been compensated by the perfection which his tables of Mercury have acquired from his labours. After having corrected successively every result, he waited for their confirmation from the transit announced the 9th of November, and he hoped then to convince himself that these tables, one of the most important productions of his persevering industry, possessed the utmost degree of perfection to which they could be brought, in the present state of the science. His wishes were completely accomplished, according to the result of his observations, and those of the principal astronomers of Paris. It would exceed our limits were we to enter into a detail of the operations of the learned astronomer.

M. Messier presented to the class a particular account of his observation of the transit of mercury during which he determined successively twenty-five positions of that planet, by comparing it either with the circumference of the sun, or with a spot of considerable magnitude which appeared on that luminary, the diameter of which was $25''$ of a degree.

M. Messier's memoir contains a detailed table of the determinations which he obtained, and is accompanied with a drawing, representing the apparent route of mercury over the sun. A luminous ring is seen in it, with which mercury appeared surrounded. This circumstance, observed only by M. Messier, was remarked by him in the transit of 1799. The same had been observed in 1736 at Montpellier, by Plantade; and in 1786 at Upsal, by M. Prosperin. This ring shed a very feeble light, very different in color from the sun's. Its diameter towards the conclusion of the transit was $1' 19''$ and Mercury's $17''$.

On the best method of making magnetic needles. After having compared the various processes proposed by Duhamel, Knight, and Äpinus, to give a needle the utmost directing power it is susceptible of, M. Coulomb has decided in favor of that of Äpinus. He has ascertained that it is preferable to make needles long and broad, but not thick. M. Jeckel has opened a shop for the immediate application of these important results to the use of the marine,

On various inventions relative to the art of coining. France has within these few years, made remarkable improvements in this art, but which have hitherto been confined to those persons who practise them. In presenting to the class a collection of ingenious machines invented by him, M. Droz has given occasion to Messrs. Desmarests, Perier, Charles, Berthoud, and Prony, the persons commissioned to examine them; to collect whatever has been written on the fabrication of dies; so that their report is a complete treatise on coining, or a history of the processes preceded by their description. The class therefore ordered it to be printed.

On the crops of wheat obtained last year in the park of Rambouillet; on the sale of wool from the flock established at Perpignan, and on the steeping of hemp. It would be rendering a service to society to ascertain by a series of authentic results the extent of the variations occasioned by the irregularities of the seasons in the annual crops of different vegetable productions, immediately applicable to the sustenance of man and animals. In these results we should assuredly find consolatory motives for the alleviation of that anxiety with which we await crops of an unfavourable appearance. The comparison which M. Tessier has made between the crops of wheat at Rambouillet in the years 1801 and 1802, affords a conclusion of this kind.

After explaining the qualities of highly abundant crops, and which are rarely found combined, he demonstrates that when one or more of these qualities are wanting, others are improved in such proportion as to compensate for their deficiency. He observed at the last harvest at the rural establishment at Rambouillet that 100 sheaves yielded 424 litres of grain, whereas the preceding year a similar number of sheaves furnished 338 litres of grain; that is one fifth less. Three hectolitres of the former weighed 246 kilogrammes, and three hectolitres of the latter 232 the difference in weight being 14 kilogrammes.

Proceeding with this examination M. Tessier discovered that the grain of the last harvest produced more flower than that of the proceeding. He states their respective weights, as well as that of the bread obtained from equal quantities of the two kinds of flower. The harvest of 1801 had the advantage over that of 1802 in this respect, in proportion to its quantity.

The improvement of wool begun and prosecuted with so much zeal by the venerable Daubenton is continued in such a manner as very soon to produce the happiest results. The establishment for sheep near Perpignan, intended for the propagation of Merinos in the south of France, has this year put up for sale a certain number of those animals.

In announcing this intelligence to the class, M. Tessier gave an account of the amount of all the fleeces of that flock. The vicinity of Spain, which facilitates the importation of superfine wool immediately from thence, rather injured the sale at Perpignan, the price being lower than at Rambouillet. This difference, although at present inconsiderable, would be still farther diminished, if manufacturers would follow the example given by Messrs. Peyre and Co. of Marvejols, who manufactured cloth with the wool of the flock at Perpignan, for which they obtained a medal at the public exhibition of the productions of French industry. It was this house which purchased the greatest part of the wool of the last shearing.

When intelligent men, accustomed to combine practice with theory and to classify their observations, direct their attention to the processes of the inferior manufactures, the discordance of these processes soon convinces them that superfluous operations are introduced, and which a deeper investigation frequently proves to be prejudicial. The comparison of the various means employed for soaking hemp led M. Nicolas professor of the central school of the department of Calvados to similar consequences.

The

The intention of soaking is to separate the different constituent parts of the vegetable, to extract from it the long filaments for which it is cultivated. Some, for this purpose, merely expose the flax or hemp for some time to the air; others plunge it in stagnant water or into rivulets, and the process is changed according to local circumstances. The author concludes from this want of uniformity in one of the most simple operations, that its theory is not yet perfectly known.

He conceives that soaking is only the first step towards putrid fermentation. That which takes place in pools of stagnant water occasions a disengagement of ammoniacal gas, carbonic acid, hydrogen and sulphuretted hydrogen, from which result more or less dangerous fevers. Putrid fermentation, carried to too great a degree, injures the substance of the thread and causes a considerable loss. Water in which hemp or flax has been steeped, is considered insalubrious either for men or beasts to drink, or fishes to live in. Besides, to hemp, when taken out of this water, a portion of gluten is attached, which is separated by the labor of the hackler, and this gluten when reduced to dust very dangerously affects the lungs of the unfortunate workman.

M. Nicolas persuaded that the destruction of the gluten results from its combination with oxygen, proposes simply to expose hemp to the open air instead of soaking. The dew by its decomposition, gives up its oxygen which attaching itself to the gluten destroys its tenacity. He is likewise led to think that the carbonic acid contained in the dew contributes by its decomposition to produce the effect of steeping.

M. Nicolas directs water to be continually kept in evaporation in the hackler's workshop, and he likewise directs the workman to cover his face with a piece of muslin to prevent the ill effects of the cotton-like down which is always disengaged from the hemp, however well it may be separated from its gluten.

M. Nicolas concludes his memoir by advising that hemp or flax in a state ready for spinning, should, like linen for bleaching, be passed through a ley composed of 4 ounces of common oil and 2*lbs.* of pot-ash, to 50 pints. of water. This mixture which should be several times heated, is sufficient for 100*lbs.* of hemp.

LITERARY, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LITERARY INFORMATION.

Mr. David Williams (with whom the English literary fund originated) went to France, a few months since to assist in the establishment of a similar institution. Messrs. Amalric, François de Neufchateau, Frochot, Gregoire, Lasteyrie, Lapepede, and Lecouteulx-Canteleu, have published their projet for that purpose, which contains a very neat address upon the subject; and, after candidly observing, that if they had any thing to regret, it was that of having been anticipated by this country in so honourable an undertaking, gives a prospectus of their proposed establishment; which is to afford encouragement and recompence to men of genius and learning, to authors, inventors, and young men who display shining or promising talents. The proposed encouragement to be apportioned to the merits of the respective individuals, according to the utility of their works, or the importance of their inventions, taking into consideration also the state of pecuniary necessity under which they may be placed. Authors, whose works have a tendency to corrupt public or private morals, shall derive no support from the society, except they shall have repaired their errors by other works, promoting sound maxims and useful truths. Persons who sink into indigence by their own misconduct shall not be entitled to relief, except they shall have given subsequent proofs of a better regulated line of conduct. If the funds

funds of the society shall permit, encouragement will be given to every species of work in any respect calculated to the perfection or improvement of human knowledge.

The various inaccurate accounts that have appeared respecting the Greek manuscripts brought by Mr. Clarke, of Jesus College, Cambridge, from Patmos, Naxos, and other parts of Greece, and from Constantinople has induced us to insert the following information.

From Patmos.

- 1 The Works of Plato, most beautifully written upon vellum, in folio. The Scholia, in minute capitals. The Colophon proves that it was written by John, the Calligraph, for Arethas, deacon of Patrae, for 13 Byzantine Nummi, in the 14th year of the indiction, and the 6404th of the world (A. C. 896.) in the reign of Leo, son of Basilus.
- 2 Lexicon of St. Cyril, of Alexandria.
- 3 Greek poetry, accompanied by ancient Greek musical notes.
- 4 Ditto, ditto.
- 5 The works of Gregory of Nazianzum.

From Naxos.

Copies of the gospels, in capitals, of very ancient date.

From Mount Athos.

- 1 The Orations of Demosthenes.
- 2 The works of ten Athenian orators, some of which not hitherto known.

From Constantinople.

- 1 The works of Dionysius the Areopagite, with a curious and learned commentary, written on vellum, in folio.
- 2 Complete copy of the gospels, written in the eighth century.
- 1 } Various copies of the gospels, and of the epistles, and acts of the
- 3 } Apostles, of different dates.
- 4 }
- 7 The works of Philip, the hermit.
- 8 The dialogues of Theodore, the Syracusan.
- 9 A work on the Greek grammar.
- 10 } The writings of commentators on the gospels; and the works of the
- 11 } earliest fathers of the church.
- 12 }
- 13 Very ancient copy of the Evangelistarium of the Greek church.
- 14 Ditto ditto.
- 15 A work of Philes on Animals.

Of the Plato, which professor Porson calls a *Monument of Literature*, it may be well to add, that it is the oldest Greek manuscript in the world with an express date. Dorville (on Chariton, p. 49, 50) had in his possession a manuscript of Euclid, written in the preceding year; and Montfaucon mentions (*Paleographia*, p. 42) having seen a Greek MS. six years older; but these have now disappeared.—The professor has been long occupied in copying, with infinite labour, the Scholia; and has discovered, by that means, passages from Greek plays, and from poets, that were lost. He is still employed in these researches, and it is hoped will allow the world to profit by the fruits of his industry and unequalled erudition.

Mr. Philips has entered into an engagement with the family of the late general Washington, to publish in London, the memoirs of the life of that great man, drawn up from his own papers. The work is edited by Mr. Marshall, chief justice of the United States, a gentleman eminent for his talents, and who was intimately acquainted with Washington during his life; and it will be revised by Judge Washington, the nephew of the general, his principal heir, and the present possessor of his seat at Mount Vernon. It will extend to four or five octavo-volumes, will be elegantly printed, and suitably decorated with a portrait and with views, maps, and plans. As such a work is

equally interesting to Europe and America, it is intended that the publication shall take place in London and Philadelphia on the same day, and it is believed that the first volume will make its appearance in April or May.

A set of plates consisting of twelve or more views, in or near the Park of Weston Under Wood, Buckinghamshire, illustrative of the writings of the late William Cowper, Esq. particularly that beautiful poem, the Task, is in considerable forwardness. The plates are to be engraved in a superior style by Storer and Greig, from drawings made by them in the autumn of 1802. The plates will be accompanied with copious letter-press descriptions, and a brief but authentic sketch of the life of that eminent man, with some of his original poetry, not yet published. This work will be printed in quarto, royal octavo, and demy octavo, reserving the first impression for the quarto edition, which will form a handsome supplement to Hayley's Life of Cowper. The prices will be one guinea, fifteen shillings, and half a-guinea.

FINE ARTS.

The new institution, entitled "*The British School*," has already proved eminently successful. It has of late been enriched by several additional pictures, among which is an excellent representation of a "Tyger devouring his prey," by G. Smith. The directors, in order to give scope to juvenile ambition, and exercise to genius, in various departments of painting, have suggested a plan which promises to give a spur to emulation, and consequently to be of considerable service to the arts. For this purpose premiums have been proposed in the following order:—

| | |
|--|-------|
| For the best historical picture | l. 50 |
| For the next in merit | 30 |
| For the best fancy head, or portrait of a public character | 30 |
| For the next in merit | 20 |
| For the best landscape | 50 |
| For the next in merit | 30 |
| For the best marine | 40 |
| For the next in merit | 30 |

If this plan should meet with adequate encouragement, it is proposed to extend it to sculpture, architecture, and design.

MANUFACTURE OF WATER-PROOF CLOTH.

A manufactory of cloth impermeable to water has lately been established at Paris; vessels are made of it capable of containing liquids, and not liable to accident. It is likewise used for covering sheds, for horse-cloths, waterspouts, bags, and even for articles of clothing. It has the peculiar merit of being supple and elastic, it is an admirable substitute for skins and leather, is not affected either by dryness or humidity, and loses none of its qualities in boiling water, at the utmost degree of heat. It has already furnished many of the public as well as private establishments with buckets to be used in the case of fire.

DISTILLATION OF POTATOES.

M. Bertrand, apothecary to the hospital of instruction at Metz, has discovered that an ardent spirit may be distilled from potatoes. The method he employs for this purpose is the following: The potatoes being previously boiled (which operation he recommends to be performed by steam) are then crushed and diluted with hot water till they are of a liquid consistence, a certain proportion of ground malt and beer wort are added. The mixture is stirred and put into a tub to ferment, after which it is submitted to the usual process of distillation.

M. Bertrand computes the profit on the spirit thus produced, at one third of the prime cost of the requisite materials and labour.

NEW OPTICAL INSTRUMENT.

The optical instrument-maker of the academy of sciences at Stockholm, Mr. Gabriel Collin has invented an instrument by means of which substances

458 *New Projects, Public Works, and Events.*

may be discovered and sought at the bottom of the sea. The King of Sweden ordered some experiments to be tried with this instrument on board the frigate of the Swedish Cadets, which were attested by the captain. From them it results, that by means of this instrument, bright objects may be seen at the depth of 53 feet, and obscure ones at 27 feet: in the Baltic obscure objects could be seen at 27, and clear ones at 37 feet depth. There is a contrivance in this instrument, by means of which an observer can look as deeply into the water, in misty or foul, as in a fair clear weather. The wind never hinders its use, for which but one person is required. His Swedish Majesty has rewarded the artist with a gratuity of 100*l.* and the academy of sciences of Stockholm is to draw up a report on it.

COMPOSITION TO PREVENT FIRES.

PROFESSOR Palmer, of Wolfenbuttel, has invented a composition to prevent combustible substances, as wood, paper, linen, cotton, &c. from taking fire. He has published his discovery, which consists of a powder composed of the following ingredients; one ounce of sulphur, one ounce of red ochre, and six ounces of copperas. To prevent wood from taking fire it is first covered with joiner's glue, over which the powder is spread. This process is repeated three or four times after the wood has become dry. For linen and paper only water is used instead of glue, and the process is repeated twice. If this powder be thrown on substances actually in combustion, two ounces of it will extinguish the fire to the extent of a square foot. The professor promises a dissertation on the particular application of this discovery to save precious effects, and even man from the danger of being burned. The first experiments were made with it on the 11th of December, and gave general satisfaction.

IMPROVEMENT ON GUNPOWDER.

DR. FR. BAINI, a physician of Fojano, in Tuscany, has discovered, that by the addition of three ounces of pulverized quicklime to one pound of gunpowder, its force is augmented by one third. No farther preparation is required than to shake the whole together in a vessel of any kind, till the surface no longer appears white. Those who have made use of the powder thus prepared, attest its superiority over the common sort.

New Projects, Public Works, and Events.

PROJECTED-STREET, THROUGH GRAY'S INN.

IN addition to the extensive improvements now carrying on in the metropolis, it is stated that a plan is in agitation for a new entrance from the north, by a street 60 feet wide, from Holborn through Gray's Inn Gardens, to communicate with John-street, Doughty-street, and through the new square intended to be built on the east-side of the Foundling Hospital, to extend to Battle-bridge; by which the present narrow and incommodious entrance through Gray's-inn-lane will be avoided, and a direct and convenient entrance into the city from the grand squares and streets now building on the north side will be obtained. The street through Gray's-inn-gardens is only to have houses built on the west-side, opposite to which is to be a low wall with an iron-railing. It is supposed, that by this improvement, the society of Gray's-inn will net about 2000*l.* per ann. for ground rent.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR IMPROVING THE SITUATION OF CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS.

AMONGST the public institutions which do honor to this country, is a subscription opened in the metropolis for improving the situation of infant Chimney Sweepers. In this humane plan the subscribers propose a premium for a machine to sweep chimnies, and thus in time to supersede the necessity of

of employing unfortunate infants in that occupation. They also propose to educate and clothe the present objects of charity, and in the mean time to watch over and protect them from the cruelties they too often suffer.

IMPROVEMENTS AT DARLINGTON.

THE improvements which are going forward in the town of Darlington, are, perhaps, equal in extent, in proportion to the size of the place, to any that have been witnessed in Lancashire or Yorkshire. In addition to the manufactures of diapers, huckabacks, woollen stuffs, &c. which have been carried on in that place to a great extent, for some time past, a considerable cotton and muslin manufactory has lately been established; and, in the course of the ensuing summer, it is in contemplation to add two new streets, to the town, for the accommodation of the different artificers. The ground is now actually selling and leasing for the purpose of building, &c.

IMPROVEMENTS AT GLASGOW.

THE number of new buildings at present going on, and to be erected in the spring, in Glasgow, and its neighbourhood, afford a striking proof of its prosperity, and of the increase of the population. A great number of houses is to be built immediately, and lots of building ground have, within a few days, been feud in different parts of the city to the amount of 80,000*l*. Five hundred houses are soon to be built for working weavers, by societies into which they have formed themselves. Every member is to have a house built for him, for which he is to pay, at his entrance into the society, 6*l*. sterling, and half-a-guinea monthly afterwards, 'till the whole expence be defrayed.

A contract has likewise been made for the erection of a new Theatre in this town, at the price of 7430*l*. When to this sum are added, the cost of the ground, and the expence of the necessary decorations and standing scenery, the whole cannot fall short of 12000*l*.; and it is supposed that the city will then possess the most elegant provincial theatre in Europe.

A strong proof of the dissemination of liberal sentiment in this part of the United Kingdom is, that an organ is now erecting in the High Church of Glasgow, being the first instance of instrumental music in a Scotch Presbyterian Church.

PLAN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF EDINBURGH.

AMONG the numerous plans for the beauty and improvement of the city of Edinburgh, it has been regretted, that the ground at the North Loch has not been laid out in pleasure ground, as originally intended. There is a plan for this purpose, by Mr. Wilson, in which there is a beautiful serpentine piece of water, and the ground elegantly laid out in clumps of trees, walks, shrubberies, &c. This plan might be executed at a trifling expence, and would have a fine effect from the bridge, the mound, the Castle-hill, Princes-street, &c. It would also tend to promote the health of the inhabitants, by removing the putrid exhalations so much complained of in the summer.

TRIAL OF COLONEL DESPARD AND OTHERS FOR HIGH TREASON.

ON Monday, the 7th of February, the Court met to proceed to the trial of Colonel Despard and his fellow prisoners, to the number of 13; having been arraigned with the usual forms, on the 5th. Col. Despard was first put to the bar. An investigation, as patient and impartial as the importance of the case demanded, took place, and the charges laid in the indictment were most unequivocally proved by the united testimony of several witnesses. On the part of the prisoner, Lord Nelson, Sir Alured Clarke, and Sir Evan Nepean, bore testimony to his loyalty, zeal, and unsullied reputation, whilst in the service of his country, in the West Indies.

Lord Ellenborough summed up the evidence, on both sides, with equal ability, candor, and liberality, and addressing the Jury, he very clearly demonstrated that their verdict would depend upon the degree of credibility

to be attached to the testimony of the witnesses on the part of the prosecution. After retiring for about half an hour, the Jury returned with a verdict, *Guilty*; but earnestly recommended the prisoner to mercy, on account of his former good character, and the services he had rendered his country.

The Court adjourned about three o'clock on Tuesday morning.

On Wednesday, Feb. 9th, the Court again met, and proceeded to the trial of the following prisoners:—John Wood, Thomas Broughton, John Francis, Thomas Philips, Thomas Newman, John Doyle, Daniel Tyndal, James Sedgwick Wratten, William Lander, Arthur Graham, Samuel Smith, John M'Namara.

The evidence adduced was nearly the same as that on which Colonel Despard had been convicted.

At one o'clock, on Thursday morning, the whole of the evidence for the prisoners, which applied solely to their characters, being closed, Mr. Hovell, their counsel, addressed the Jury upon the awful importance of the question on which they were about to decide.

The Attorney General followed on the part of the Crown. After laying down the law upon the case, he proceeded, with great eloquence and perspicuity, as well as with the most impartial fairness and humanity, to comment upon the circumstances of the whole evidence, applying it to the prisoners respectively.

Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, in a most able and eloquent address, recapitulated the charges against the prisoners, stated the law upon the case, and vindicated the nature of the evidence, from the discrediting imputation attempted to be thrown, venially his Lordship allowed, by the learned counsel for the prisoners—and said, if such testimony were to be driven from the forum of public justice, there would be no security for the state against the machinations of conspirators and the convulsions of rebellion. His Lordship proceeded with great clearness to recapitulate the evidence to the Jury, who, after retiring for an hour and thirty-five minutes, returned a verdict of *Guilty*, against John Wood, Thomas Broughton, John Francis, Thomas Newman, Daniel Tyndall, J. Sedgwick Wratten, William Lander, Arthur Graham, and John M'Namara. Thomas Philips and Samuel Smith were acquitted, and John Doyle had been abandoned by the Attorney General at the close of the evidence, there being no testimony for his conviction. Colonel Despard was then ordered into court, and was speedily brought to the bar, when Lord Ellenborough, after addressing the prisoners in a style of impressive solemnity, concluded with pronouncing the awful sentence of the law.

The prisoners were then ordered from the bar, and the court broke up about eight o'clock on Thursday morning.

On Saturday, 19th of February, about six o'clock in the evening, a warrant was sent to the keeper of the county goal, in the Borough, for the execution, on Monday morning, of Edward Marcus Despard, Thomas Broughton, John Francis, Arthur Graham, John M'Namara, John Wood, and James Sedgwick Wratten. The other prisoners, Newman, Tyndall, and Lander, who were recommended by the Jury to mercy, have been respited. The information was received by them all with resignation and fortitude. Mrs. Despard, and the wives of the other prisoners, took leave of them on Sunday afternoon, and the scene was extremely distressing.

At six o'clock on Monday morning the prisoners were taken from their cells, their irons knocked off, and all of them, excepting Colonel Despard and M'Namara, partook of the Sacrament in the chapel of the prison. They were then removed in the hurdle to the place of execution, and about half past eight the prisoners were brought up to the scaffold one by one. The Colonel ascended the scaffold with great firmness. His countenance under-

went

went not the slightest alteration while the awful ceremony of placing the rope round his neck, and the cap on his head was performing. He looked at the multitude assembled with perfect calmness, and, advancing as near as he could to the edge of the scaffold, he made the following speech;—

"Fellow citizens, I come here, as you see, after having served my country faithfully, honourably, and usefully—served it for thirty years and upwards, to suffer death upon the scaffold, for a crime of which I protest I am not guilty. I am no more guilty of it than any of you who may be now hearing me. But though his Majesty's ministers know, as well as I do, that I am not guilty, yet they avail themselves of a legal pretext to destroy a man, because he has been a friend to truth, to liberty, and justice; because he has been a friend to the poor and the oppressed. But, citizens, I hope, and trust, notwithstanding my fate, and the fate of those, who, no doubt, will soon follow me, that the principles of freedom, of humanity, and of justice, will finally triumph over falsehood, tyranny, and delusion, and every principle hostile to the interest of the human race. And now, having said this, I have little more to add, than to wish you all health, happiness, and freedom, which I have endeavoured, as far as was in my power, to procure for you, and for mankind in general."

These words pronounced, in a firm and audible voice, produced no public expression either of approbation or disapprobation.

At seven minutes before nine the signal was given, the platform dropped, and they were all launched into eternity. After hanging about half an hour, 'till they were quite dead, Colonel Despard was first cut down, his head was cut off on a block, and the executioner taking it by the hair, held it up to the view of the populace,—exclaiming, "This is the head of a traitor, Edward Marcus Despard." The other prisoners were then cut down and their heads exhibited with the same exclamation.

The execution was over by ten o'clock, and the people soon afterwards dispersed quietly, without having shewn the least tendency to riot or disorder. Government had, however, taken proper precautions, in case of disturbance, which were thus happily rendered unnecessary.

TRIAL FOR A LIBEL ON BONAPARTE.

ON Monday, 21st of February, came on in the Court of King's Bench, before Lord Ellenborough and a special Jury, the trial of Jean Peltier, for various libellous passages on Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul of France, in a periodical work, written by him, entitled "*L'Ambigu*."

Mr. Abbott opened the pleadings, stating the passages objected to, together with an English translation of them, which was read before the Court;

After the Attorney General had spoken in behalf of the prosecution, and the witnesses had been examined, Mr. Mackintosh, leading counsel for M. Peltier, opened the defence in a speech which lasted three hours, and which, for strength and acuteness of reasoning, richness and variety of illustration, and vigor and beauty of diction, has never been surpassed in a court of law.

To this speech the Attorney General made a reply, which he began with passing the highest encomiums on the speech of Mr. Mackintosh, as one of the most splendid displays of human eloquence.

Lord Ellenborough, after taking a review of the facts stated before the Court, said, that after the full consideration he had been able to bestow on the subject, he thought there was, in the papers produced, a direct and manifest tendency to revile the First Consul, and to encourage plans for his assassination.

The Jury, within one minute of the time when his Lordship concluded, returned a verdict of *Guilty*.—The trial lasted 7 hours.

OCCURRENCES IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Births.] At Great Ealing, the lady of Richard Chambers jun, esq. of Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, of a daughter.—The Hon. Mrs. Spencer Percival, the lady of the Attorney General, at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, of a son.—The Right Hon. Lady Charles Somerset, of a son, at his Lordship's house at Hadley, near Barnet.—In Cavendish-square, the Hon. Mrs. Dorien Magens, of a son.—The lady of Vincent Kennett, esq. of New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, of a daughter.—The Hon. Mrs. Baird, lady of Lieutenant Colonel B. of a son.—In Devonshire-place, the lady of Hugh Rose, esq. of a son.—The Hon. Mrs. Markham, lady of Captain M. of the Admiralty, of a son.—In George-street, Mansion-house, the lady of George Smith, esq. of a son.—At Somers Town, a woman 59 years of age, of her first child, which she suckles herself; she has been married 40 years to her only husband.

Married.] Captain Howard Elphinstone, of the Royal Engineers, to Miss Warburton, eldest daughter of John W. esq. of Parliament-street.—Thomas Wilson, esq. of Hampstead, to Miss Edwards, of Coleman-street.—The Rev. Dr. Price, chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to Miss Pepys, eldest daughter of Edmund Pepys, esq. of upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.—John Rolls, esq. of Bermondsey, to Miss Barnett, of Harley-street.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major General Gent, to Miss Temple French.

Died.] At his house in Sloan-street, John Brand, esq. of Hemington-hall, in the county of Suffolk.—At Bath, John Buchanan, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.—At his house at Hampstead-heath, Thomas Jenour, esq.—Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Manners, of the 96th regiment.—At his house in Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Walter Kettleby Alder, esq. aged 49.—In the 25th year of her age, Mrs. Eade, wife of William Eade, Esq. of Clapton, and third daughter of the late Edward Vaux, esq. of Austin-friars.—At Twickenham, Mrs. Shakerley, relict of Peter Shakerley, esq. of Somersford-hall, Cheshire.—At Kennington, in his 65th year, Sampson Cosgame Lloyd, esq. formerly a merchant of Rotterdam.—At his house, St Michael's Grove, Brompton, Thomas Gil-

bert, esq. a Lieutenant in his Majesty's navy.—Aged 67, Mrs. Pettitt, wife of Mr. William Pettitt, of Hosier-lane, who resided in the same house in which she was born until her decease.—In the 74th year of his age, at his apartments in the British Museum, the Rev. Richard Penneck, rector of Abinger, in Surry, and of St. John's, Bermondsey. This gentleman was one of the oldest officers of the British Museum, and was appointed to the situation he held in that place very soon after its institution. Dr. P. was of a respectable family in Cornwall, was formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge; and when the Earl of Bristol went as ambassador to Madrid, he accompanied him as Chaplain to the embassy without deriving from that circumstance, the customary patronage of government, the late Earl of Godolphin having obtained him all his appointments. Dr. P.'s disposition may be judged of from the following trait. He proposed to three of his friends the formation of a club for the purpose of assisting any unfortunate person who might be known to any of the parties. This benevolent institution was formed and consisted besides Dr. P. of the Rev. Dr. Warner, the Rev. Mr. Ramsay and Mr. Carr, preceptor to Sir John St. Aubyn, and Sir Abraham Hume. Many were the acts of goodness effected by this philanthropic association, all the members of which are now no more, though many are yet living who remember their exertions with gratitude.—At her house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Ann Petit, sister of the late Dr. P.—The Hon. Mrs. Henniker, widow of the late Major Henniker Esq. second son of the Right Hon. Lord H... In Grosvenor place Mrs. Long, sister to the late and aunt to the present Sir James Tylney Long Bart. . . . At his house in Manchester Square, Sir Henry Lambert, Bart. of Mount Ida, Norfolk. . . . At his residence in Westminster, Thomas Netherlton Esq; sincere and active as a friend, tender and affectionate as a husband, pious and patient as a christian. He served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Worcester, in the year 1770.—At his house in Ludgate Street, T. Rigby Esq. alderman of the ward of Castle Baynard. His complaint was an inflammation of the lungs.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ridgmont, the Rev. Edward Tranqueray, rector of Tingleth to Miss Aveling, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas A. of Millbrook.—Mr. John Rogers of Potten to Miss Ann Thompson, of Cambridge.

Died.] At Luton; Mr. Samuel Chase surgeon, aged 82.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Windsor, Matthew Buckle Esq. of Sheet, in the county of Southampton to Miss Buckle, daughter of the late Admiral B... At Froyle, Mr. Green, of Weston, Hants, to Mrs. Stanley, of Hoddington.—Captain Drauly, to Lady Hayward, relict of Sir Thomas H. of Creswell in this county, and

and daughter of Sir James Harrington, Bart. —Mr. Maggs, of Broad-street, Reading, to Miss Copeland, only daughter of Mr. C. Chapman. —The Rev. Mr. Poore, of Reading, to Miss Stroud, and at the same time, Mr. Shackle of Earley, to Miss Ann Stroud daughters of Mr. Stroud, of Reading.

Died.] John Head Esq. of Hodcot in the 53th year of his age. —At Goring Heath, the Rev John Lichfield, B. D. Rector of Aston Tirrold and Tubney in this county and late Fellow of Magdalen College Oxford, —Mr. Atto, baker of West-Street Reading. —Mrs. Southgate, wife of Mr. S. of Castle street. She was a lady possessed of a most amiable disposition, perfect integrity, and every domestic virtue, whose engaging behaviour, flowing from a benevolent and good heart had endeared her to every one who knew her. —At Newbury Mr. Twitchin, grocer and one of the body corporate. He was a man of exemplary character.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Barrenger, of Ravenstone, to Miss Timson of Leicester.

Died.] After a few days illness, Mr. Gosling, of the Upper Crown Inn, Great Marlow. —At a very advanced age and after a long illness, the Rev. Mr. Vandinen, rector of Langley and Wydrisbury, in this county.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Merchant, farmer at March, to Mrs. Barwick, widow of the late Mr. B. of Haddenham. —Mr. Browning, to Miss Carter, daughter of Mr. Thomas C. both of Cambridge. —Mr. John Welldon, of Chatteris, to Miss M. Skeels, daughter of Mr. Thomas S. an opulent farmer and grazier of the same place. —At Ely, Mr. Henry Wilks, grocer and draper to Miss Mary Freeman, both of that place.

Died.] At Burwell, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Isaacson, a maiden lady of that place. —Aged 66, Mrs. Mead, wife of Mr. George M. waiter at Emanuel College, Cambridge. —After a lingering illness, Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. P. of Thorny Fen. —Mr. John Watson master of the Bell public-house, in St. Botolph's-lane Cambridge. —In the 75th year of his age, Mr. John Apsey. —At Little Wilbraham, Miss Ann Keut, daughter of Mr. Benjamin K. of that place. —Aged 19, Edmund Parry Esq. student of Trinity College, and son of Thomas P. Esq. of Berners-street, one of the directors of the East-India Company. —At Ely Mrs. Pigot, wife of Mr. Richard P. attorney at law of that place. —In the 26th year of his age, Mr. John Singleton jockey of New-Market. He was greatly caressed by all the noblemen and gentlemen who employed him.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Slater of Li-

verpool to Miss Sproston of the former city.

—At Lynn Mr. Hugh Holt to Miss Warburton both of that place. —Mr. John Lamb cotton manufacturer to Miss Taylor, both of Stockport. —At Great Budworth, Mr. John Percival, of that place to Miss Ann Jones, of Wrexham. After the ceremony, the bridegroom rung 820 rounds in one hour and 3 minutes on the tenor bell which weighs 1 ton 4 cwt. 3 quarters.

Died.] In the 77th year of her age, Mrs. Hassall, many years a school mistress, in Chester. —Aged 90, Mrs. Alcock, mother of Mr. Robert A. of the above mentioned city, whitesmith. —Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Thomas J. of the Linen Hall, a valuable wife and the best of mothers. —At Middlewich, in the 97th year of his age, William Seaman Esq. —At Chester, at the advanced age of 84, Mrs. Conway Hope, widow of the late George Hope of Hope, Esq. and the only remaining daughter of the late Sir Thomas Longueville bart.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. William Eyre, of Tresadern, near St. Columb, to Miss Boase, of Newlyn, near Penzance.

Died.] Mrs. Warrick, of Park, in this county, aged 85. Religious, just and benevolent; she lived respected and beloved, and died lamented. The prominent feature of her character was kindness to all. Every one who knew her was her friend, and she had no enemy. —At Tredrea, with the fortitude and resignation naturally resulting from a well spent life, Mrs. Catherine Giddy, wife of the Rev. Edward G. in the 76th year of her age. —At Liskeard, Mr. Joseph Adams, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. In the highly important character of a scientific and indefatigable practitioner in the several branches of medicine he added the amiable virtues of a tender husband and father, and most disinterested friend. For his manifold charities to the indigent and sick his memory will be cherished with the liveliest sensations of grateful respect, and his loss will be long deplored by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance with heart-felt sorrow. —Mrs. Vyvyan, wife of Thomas V. Esq. of Trewan near St. Columb.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Dissington, Mr. John Shark to Miss Jane Kirkbride. —At Morrisby, Robert Marshall Esq. late of the island of Jamaica, to Miss Charlotte Hicks, youngest daughter of the late William H. of Whitehaven Esq.

Died.] At Cockermouth, Mr. Richard Pierson, aged 85. —At the same place and age, Mrs. Judith Bolton relict of Mr. Thomas B. formerly a tide waiter at Whitehaven. —Aged 63 Mr. Birdsworth, wife of William B. of Kirkby Lonsdale Esq. —Aged 85

Mr.

Mr. Matthew Birkett, of Kentmere, Westmoreland... At Carlisle, Miss Margaret Waugh, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. W. formerly dean of Worcester, and Chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle... At Stanwix near Carlisle, Mrs. Ann Jackson, a maiden lady in an advanced age; sister of R. Jackson Esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation... At Penrith, Miss Deborah Holliday, aged 46... At Whitehaven, aged 76, Mrs. Lettice Kendal, relict of the late Captain K.—At the same place, Mr. William Kitchen, aged 69.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.] Aged 30, at Little Hallam, Lieut. Lowe of the Marines... Aged 86, Mrs. Brown of Tenant-street Derby... After a long and painful illness, Mr. Edward Bradbury, hosiery and wool-comber of Ashborn, aged 58.—Mrs. Orme, of Wingfield Park, aged 100 years.—Aged 34, Mr. Whieldon wife of Mr. W. of Derby. She bore a long and painful illness with the greatest fortitude and resignation; she possessed a most amiable disposition and her loss will be the most lamented by those who best knew her virtues.—Mr. William Duke, of Derby, aged 41... Mr. George Potter, of Wirksworth... Alpheus Burgin gent. of Shardlow, aged 83 years... Mr. Thomas Lowe, of Matlock; sincerely regretted by his friends and acquaintance.—At Matlock Bath, Mr. Nathan. Forteus, of Buxton.—Miss Mary Soresby of Brailsford.

DEVONSHIRE.

Birth.] At Upbrook, near Chudleigh, the Rt. Hon. Lady Clifford of a son.

Married.] James Hall Esq. of Heavitree, to Miss Mary Jensen of Bishops-teignton... At Plymouth, Captain Walrond of the Coldstream Guards, to Miss Hall, of Manadon... William Harris Esq. Comptroller of the Customs for the port of Exeter, to Miss Hooper, late of Bath... At Bristol, Robert Roger Saunders Esq. of Exeter to Miss Laura Colson, of the former town.

Died.] At Craddock, in the parish of Uffculme, Mr. James Southwood, in the 87th year of his age.—At Broadcliff in a decline, in the prime of life, Mr. John Voysey, attorney at law; a truly honest and respectable young man, much regretted by his friends and acquaintance.—At Plymouth, aged 66 years, 52 of which he had been in the royal navy, Lieutenant John Newton. He was an excellent officer and seaman and a gentleman of unimpeached integrity. He was attended to the grave by several officers of the Royal Navy and borne by his late boats crew who were much affected on the occasion... At Colcombe in the parish of Lamerton, near Tavistock, where he was on a visit, the Rev. James Rowland, of Moretonhampstead... Aged 73, Mr. Robert Burrow, of Exeter.

.. Miss Frances Kingdon, youngest daughter of Mr. Zachariah K. lace-maker, of Exeter

DORSETSHIRE.

Birth.] At Melburne, the Countess of Hchester of a son.

Married.] William Down Esq. of Odcombe near Yeovil to Miss Hannah Seviour, daughter of Mr. John S. of Ilchester... At Halberton Arthur, How Holdsworth Esq. of Dartmouth, to Miss Clarke, eldest daughter of Richard Hall C. Esq. of Bridwell.—Mr. Sweetman, of Ross Ireland; to Miss Saunders, daughter of Thomas S. Esq. of Poole.—Mr. Cornelius Plowman, to Miss Thorin, both of Poole.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mrs. Cozens wife of Charles C. Esq.—At Wimborne, Mr. Harry Harl, surgeon of Christchurch. He was a truly honest man, and respectable member of society... At Wareham, in an advanced age, Thomas Bartlett sen. Esq. who formerly and for many years practised as an attorney with the strictest integrity, and was universally esteemed by his friends and acquaintance.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Semer, Henry Shorting, M. D. to Miss Hill of Thorpe in this county... At Castle Hedingham, the Rev. Martin Hogg, rector of Southacre in Norfolk to Miss Elizabeth Swaine, daughter of the late Rev. John S. rector of Streatham, in the Isle of Ely.—Mr. Thomas Hart, of Epping to Miss Ann Parker, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas P. of Epping Bury... At Maldon, Mr. Edwards to Miss Moss, of that place... Mr. Adams, miller of Pentle to Miss Partridge, of Melford.—The Rev. Robert Gray of Lamemarsh, to Miss Susan Chapman, of the same place... At Foxearth, the Rev. Thomas Wright, rector of that parish, to Miss Medlicott, daughter of the late John M. Esq. of Moortown House, County of Kildare, Ireland.

Died.] At the age of 43, Mr. William Partcray, of Apsell Park, in Great Waltham, a respectable farmer, leaving a widow and 8 children with many friends to regret his loss.—At Colchester, Mr. Silk... Aged 72, Mr. Thomas Myhill of Moulsham, many years of the Lodge Farm.—Mr. John Lockin of Bocking... In the 63d year of his age, Thomas Oliver Esq. of Layton... At her father's house in Ilford, after a long and painful illness, Miss Miller.—Isaac Emery Esq. of Halsted Lodge... After a long illness, which he bore with the greatest fortitude, Mr. Charles Steward, of Chelmsford... At Mistley, Mrs. Bridges, relict of George B... At Chipping Ongar, after a short illness, Mrs. Evans, in the 63d year of her age.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Abingdon Berks, Mr. W.

Playne,

Playne, of Longford Mills, to Miss Benger of Cirencester.—Mr. James Neale of Horsley, to Miss M. Cooke, daughter of Mr. C. of Woodchester... At Gloucester, Mr. Rawlings, mercer, to Miss Spencer, milliner... T. Partridge Esq. of Bowbridge Stroud, to Miss Ledcard, of Bristol... Mr. U. Coley of Gloucester to Miss Lane, of Old Forge, Herefordshire.

Died.] In Barton-street, near Gloucester, Lady Anne Benson, relict of Dr. Benson, late Chancellor of that diocese.—Mr. John Bayles of St. Aldate's square, Gloucester... Mr. Richardson of Cirencester... Mr. William Saniger formerly an eminent card-maker of Dursley... At Horsley, aged 57, Cornelius Browne, some time coachman to John Webb, Esq. late member for the city of Gloucester. He had saved by servitude sufficient to purchase 250l. in the 3 per cents: but as the interest was not enough to support him, and having no near relations either to depend upon or to make provision for, but first and second cousins almost innumerable, he devised an expedient about 10 years ago of increasing his income without reducing his stock. He entered into an agreement with 60 of those who claimed kindred to him by which they bound themselves to pay him a penny a week each during his life, for which they were to have a joint interest in the above-mentioned stock at his death; and lest their bargain should prove hard, he gave by will to the same persons all his savings after the expence of a decent interment, acting in every respect as a careful, prudent, and honest man.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Birth.] Mrs. Underwood, the lady of the Rev. Thomas U. rector of Ross, of a son.

Died.] At Farrington, in the 73d year of his age, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with that calmness and resignation which are the effects of an exemplary and well spent life, Mr. Edwards, agent in the family of the Hon. Edward Foley, for upwards of half a century, which capacity he filled during that long period with the highest credit to himself and justice to his employers. He was universally respected for that firm, impartial, and upright conduct which denote an honest and a good heart; open and steady in his principles; a warm, sincere, and faithful friend, and a liberal benefactor to the poor. At the Brook-house near Bromyard, Mr. Nathaniel Smith, one of the most eminent hop-planters in the county of Hereford... At Leominster, Mrs. Susannah Harris, who formerly kept a boarding school in Foregate-street, Worcester... At Welland, Miss S. Bradstock, third daughter of John B. Esq. of Bickerton-Court... At the Presbyterian chapel Leominster, the Rev. Wm. Lewellyn. He was about to conclude a very excellent discourse, when

he gently stooped forward and expired without a groan. He was about 65 years of age, had for a long time been the indefatigable minister of that congregation, during which time he published several religious tracts.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hitcham, universally respected Mr. Joshua Wheeler, one of the people called Quakers... In the 46th year of his age, Mr. John Thackwray, several years cashier of the Hitchin and Hertfordshire Bank; by whose death is lost a cheerful companion and sincere friend.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Birth.] The lady of Thomas Page Esq. of Huntingdon, of a daughter.

Died.] At St. Ives, Mr. John Robson, formerly a pastry-cook, of Cambridge... At Huntingdon, Mr. Michael Garner, in the 90th year of his age... Mr. John Bull, of Woodhurst. Returning home from St. Ives he was thrown from his horse, and received so much injury that he died the next day.

KENT.

Birth.] At Rochester, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Marsham, of a daughter.

Married.] At Dover, Mr. John King, ship-builder to Miss Bostock, of Liverpool... Mr. James Fear, of Honington to Miss Ann Spearpoint of Chillingden, daughter of Mr. S. of E-thorn... At Birchington, Mr. Thomas Till, to Miss Maria Engleton, daughter of Mr. E. of Minster, in the isle of Sheppy... At Ospringe, Mr. John Richards, eldest son of Mr. R. of Dare, to Miss Ann Hills, second daughter of Mrs. H. of Ashforstall... At Brouley, Mr. Edward Latter attorney, to Miss Robinson, both of that place... At Deptford, Thomas Nunn Esq. of Red-cross street, Cripplegate, to Miss Nicholson, second daughter of the late Robert A. of Loampit-hill, in Boxley.

Died.] At Faversham, Mr. Robert Chapman, aged 74 years. A short time back he resigned a situation in the India-House, which he had enjoyed many years, and possessed such a retentive memory, that he acquired the title of the Twenty-fifth Director, by which appellation he was well known. There is scarcely a gentleman in India but who is well acquainted with his eccentricities... After a short indisposition occasioned by an inflammation of the lungs, Mr. Hervey Sankey, eldest son of Mr. Alderman S. of Canterbury... In the 80th year of his age, the Rev. John Sheldon, who was for upwards of 50 years minister of the Presbyterian Congregation, in the last mentioned city... In her 37th year, sincerely lamented by her family and friends, the wife of Mr. William Hobbs, of Aldington-corner, grocer, who about a year ago, underwent without a groan the painful operation of being trepanned seven different times. On the 11th of May she lost 18 quarts of water, by tapping for the

the dropsy, and a like quantity on the 22d of June.—At St. Peter's Thanet, Mrs. Rebecca Cramp, wife of Thomas C. baptist minister of that place, much regretted by all who knew her.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] Mr. James Miller to Miss Ann Irwin, of Manchester... Mr. William Rickston, of Cross Brook, to Miss Hardman, daughter of Mr. James H. of Barton... At Liverpool, Mr. James Brandreth, to Miss Mary Tomlinson... Mr. Cyrus Morral, merchant, to Mrs. Lodge, of Liverpool... Mr. Birdsworth, apothecary, of Preston, to Miss Carr, daughter of the late Mr. C. attorney of that place... At Walton, Roger Topping Esq. of Warrington, to Mrs. Braithwell of Ormskirk, sister to Wm. Harper Esq. of Eyerton... Mr. John Hacking of Plantation Mills, near Blackburn, to Miss Benson of Cawen-bridge, near Kirby Lonsdale.

Died.] Mrs. Margaret Halliwell, wife of Mr. Henry H. of Hulme, near Manchester. At Mr. Dinwiddie's, the Grove, Salford, Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, widow of the late Rev. Gilbert H. D. D. of Cramond, North Britain.—At Blackpool aged 28, Mr. William Forshaw of London, warehouse-man, son of Mr. F. of the former place.—Mr. Richard Parkinson, of Hesleheads in Bledale. He was found drowned in the Lancaster canal. The deceased was about 70 years of age, had left Lancaster in the evening, and it is supposed missed his way and rode into the canal.—At Pennington, near Leigh, Miss Hilton aged 17 years, daughter of the late James H. Esq; Miss Hodson, daughter of Thomas H. Esq. of Liverpool; and Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. Henry M. merchant of the same town.—Deeply and sincerely lamented, Mrs. Greenhow, wife of Mr. William G. of Manchester.—Very much respected, Mr. W. Lyon, printer and bookseller, of Wigan.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Davie, hosiery, to Miss Rawson, daughter of Mr. James R. hosiery, both of Leicester.—Mr. Nodes, druggist of Melton, to Miss Floar, eldest daughter of Mr. William F. of Whissendine, Rutland.—At Netherseal, Mr. Lea, of Stapenhill, to Miss Capenhurst, only daughter of Mr. C. of the former place.—In London Mr. Henry Cooper, of Leicester, hosiery, to Miss Cragg, of Friday-street.—At Threaston, Mr. J. Goode, son of Mr. G. of Cosington, to Miss Thornton, of Cropston.

Died.] At Atherton aged 42, much regretted by all that knew her, Miss Catherine Holland, after an illness of only four days.—Mr. Alderman Mallet, of Leicester, justly esteemed as an honest inoffensive man.—In the 66th year of his age, after a lingering illness, which he supported with fortitude and pious resignation, Mr. John Throsby, many years Clerk to the parish of St. Mar-

tin Leicester. He was a man of strong natural genius, and during the vicissitudes of a life greatly chequered, he rendered himself conspicuous as the topographer of Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire. He attempted many expeditions for the maintenance of a numerous family, few of which answered his purpose; and his last days would have been shaded with penury and disappointment, but for the assistance of those friends who knew his worth and justly appreciated him, as a man of honesty, integrity, and merit.—Miss Barrett, eldest daughter of Mr. B. hosiery of Leicester, a young lady of a most amiable disposition.—At Medbourn, Mr. Thomas Deacon, a respectable and venerable farmer, who with prudence, care, and industry, attained his 90th year; he was an honest man, a good neighbour, and a virtuous and patient christian.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Spalding, Mr. Edwards to Miss Holland, milliner, both of that town.—At Horncastle Mr. Bark, journeyman taylor, aged 18 to Mrs. Mary Stennett widow, collector of lamb skins aged 69, both of that place.—Mr. William Phillips of Wragby, grocer and draper, to Miss Marshall, of Apley, near Lincoln.—At Crambe, Mr. Thomas Blenkhorn of Barton, to Mrs. Beal, of Whitwell.—At Boston, Charles Hill, Esq. to Miss Clayton, eldest daughter of Bartholomew C. Esq. banker of that place.

Died.] Mrs. Philips Hepburn, a maiden lady, of Stamford, aged 72.—Mr. Theophilus Brocksope of Lincoln, gun-smith and cutter, aged 70.—At Horncastle, Mrs. Pennel, relict of the late William P. Esq. of that place.—After a long and painful illness, which she bore with the greatest patience, Mrs. Mawer, aged 27, wife of Mr. John M. druggist and grocer, Tattersall.—In the 43d year of her age, Mrs. Baker, wife of Captain B. and daughter of the late Dr. Tathwell, of Stamford.—At Billingborough, aged 68 years, Mrs. Toller, relict of the Rev. Brownlow T. and daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Hyde, vicar of Sutton St. Mary, in this county.—At Spilsby, Mrs. Wright, aged 82, widow of the late Rev. John W.—At Swatt's Mrs. Stennett, and on the same day Mrs. S. sen. the wife and mother of Mr. William S. farmer and grazier of Swaton.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Births.] At Abergavenny, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Peirce Meade, of a son.—The lady of John Owen, Esq. of Maindiffe hall, near Abergavenny, of a son and heir.

Married.] At Chepstow, G. C. Pulling Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, to Miss Moser of Chepstow.—Mr. David Morgan of Abergavenny to Mrs. Phillips of Pen Pound farm.—Mr. George Williams, to Miss Margaret Price, both of Abergavenny.

Died.] At Abergavenny, Mr. Francis Hiley, carrier aged 70, one of the oldest and most

most respectable tradesmen in that town, whose loss will be long felt. As a husband and father few were equal to, and none excelled him, in point of tenderness and affection.

NORFOLK.

Births.] Mrs. Bacon, of Raveningham, of a son and heir.—The lady of John Blencowe, esq. of Lynn of a daughter.

Married.] At Harston, the Rev. W. Le-gard, son of the late Sir Digby L. bart. of Ganton, Yorkshire, to Miss Oldershaw, eldest daughter of the late Dr. O. of Stamford.—Mr. John Debenue, of North Walsham, to Miss Springall, daughter of the late Mr. S. Grocer, of Norwich.—Mr. Richard Robinson, linen-draper, of North Walsham, to Miss Sarah Angell, youngest daughter of Mr. John A. of Norwich.

Died.] Aged 25, greatly lamented, Miss Susan Seaman, of Lowestoft.—Aged 64 years, Mr. James Stannard, who discharged the office of engineer to the city of Norwich 25 years, with diligence and fidelity. He was a kind husband, a tender father, and sincere friend.—Aged 41, Mrs. Sarah Bricat, wife of Capt. B. of Yarmouth.—Mr. Robert Scott, of Norwich, one of the city surgeons, which office he held upwards of 50 years.—At Gorleston, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. Bellard, widow of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of Burgh, near Yarmouth; whose death will be severely felt by the poor, and regretted by her friends.—Miss Ann Saul, second daughter of Mr. John 2. of Acle in the 19th year of her age.—At Ramsey, the Rev. Thomas Whiston, rector of Stoke-Ferry.—After a short illness, Mrs. Goodwin, of Norwich, in the 71st year of her age.—At Aldely, after a long and heavy affliction, which she bore with christian fortitude, in the 65th year of her age, Mrs. Carpenter, widow of the late William C esq. of Aldely-Priory.—At Beccles, in the 100th year of his age, Mr. James Skerry, the oldest inhabitant of that place.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Birth.] At Horton, near Northampton, the Hon. Mrs. Gunning, of a daughter.

Married.] At Harrington, near Rothwell, Mr. Robert Everitt, of Braybrook, to Miss Turner, of the former place.—Mr. James Payne, to Miss Green, both of King's Thorpe, near Northampton.—At Boughton, Mr. William Billings, of great-Harrowden, to Miss Frost, of the former place.

Died.] At Peterborough, in the 91st year of her age, Mrs. Bigland, relict of Edward B. esq. She was first married to the Rev. White Kennett, only son of the Right Rev. Dr. K. by whom she had issue the late Mrs. Bayley, of Little Stukeley, in the county of Huntingdon.—Mrs. Stanton, wife of Mr. Thomas S. of upper-Heyford.—At Overstone, near Northampton, Mr. Luck, sen. at the advanced age of 92 years.—Mrs. Elam, wife of Mr. Robert E. hair-dresser, of Northampton, leaving a family of eight chil-

dren.—Mrs. Peach, relict of Mr. Joseph P. of Northampton.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Births.] Mrs. Bates, wife of Ralph B. esq. of Newcastle, of a daughter.—At Bradley-Hall, Lady Liddell, of a son.—At Durham, Mrs. Nesfield, wife of the Rev. Wm. N. rector of Brancepeth, of a son.—At Newton-house, near Whitby, the lady of Colonel Brown, lately arrived from the Bahama islands, of a son.

Married.] Mr. Alexander Hunter, of Shields, to Miss Mary Wilson, daughter of Mr. James W. of Stockton.—At Darlington, Mr. William Janson, to Miss Jane Todd, both of that place.—At Whitby, Capt. William Barker, of the ship Ann, to Mrs. Ann Smith, widow of Capt. Thomas S. who a few years since was shot on board his own vessel, the Isabella, when boarded by the crew of a French privateer.—At Bishopwearmouth church, Mr. Humphrey, of Ryhope. The bride was churched, and the child christened at the same time. The bride, bridegroom, and four attendants, weigh upwards of 100 stone, 14lb. to the stone; which, on an average, is nearly 17 stone each.

Died.] At Durham, much regretted and respected, in the 66th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Butterfield, widow, mother of Captain B. of the Royal Navy.—At South-Shields Mr. Stephen Hancock, surgeon, aged 33, much regretted.—Mrs. Mensforth, publican, Low-street, Sunderland. She had received a letter from her husband, who is the master of a vessel out of that port, and had gone to acquaint the owner, when she suddenly expired while in conversation with him.—At Newcastle, Mrs. Smith, relict of Ralph S. esq. late of Riding, in the county of Northumberland.—At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Huertley, wife of Mr. H. banker, aged 61, after three days illness.—At Mankind, near Darlington, George Robson, esq. aged 60; many years steward to the late Sir Ralph Milbanke, bart.—R. Harrison, esq. of Durham; and the same day, Miss Parker, eldest daughter of the Rev. E. Parker, of the same city.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. Hage, printer and bookseller, to Mrs. Holt, both of that place.—Mr. Francis Blagg, surgeon, to Miss Abbott, both of Car-Colston, near Bingham.—Mr. Morley, of Nottingham, to Miss Wood, of Colwick.—Mr. Milner, of Gamstone, to Miss Morris, seventh daughter of Mr. M. of that place.—Mr. Robert Bigsby, attorney, to Miss S. Bray, both of Nottingham.—Mr. Nathaniel Need; jun of Nottingham, to Miss Ridyard, daughter of Mr. R. timber-merchant, of Gainsborough.

Died.] Aged 92, Mr. Thomas James, haw-sier, of Nottingham. He had been upwards of 70 years a Burgess of that town.—Mr. Bryan, farmer, of Arnold; and Mr. Jones, of the same place, aged 91.—At his house, at Bridgeford, Mr. Deakin, architect and

builder.—Aged 33, Mr. John Gardiner, son of Mrs. Gardiner, of the King's-Head, Newark.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] In London, Mr. John Curtis, to Miss M. Tubb, of Dean Court, near Oxford.—At St. Martin's, Oxford, Mr. T. Smith, mercer, to Miss Swift, both of that city.—At the same place, Mr. T. Wace, of Newgate-street, London, to Miss Susannah Brocklesby, second daughter of Mr. B. of St. Aldate's.

Died.] Aged 63, Mr. William Wells, victualler, in the Corn-market, Oxford... Aged 65, Mr. Richard Hownam, butler of Christ-church. His loss will be severely felt, for he was a worthy and benevolent man... At Burford, in the 43d year of his age, Mr. R. Tuckwell, an eminent and respectable hop and seed merchant... Aged 83, Mrs. Sarah Stanton, wife of Mr. Thomas S. coachmaker, of George Lane, Oxford... At Blethingdon, the Rev. Dr. Bracken, rector of that parish, and late Fellow of Queen's College. He was an exemplary parish priest, an active magistrate, and greatly esteemed by his friends... At Dunstew, Carolina Chamberlayne, second daughter of the late Sir James C. bart. In her the poor in general have lost a sincere friend, and the parish in particular in which she lived will have real cause to lament her death.—Aged 79, Mrs. Mary Tubb, widow of the late Mr. Benjamin T. of Oxford... After a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. Elizabeth Hickman, wife of Mr. R. H. jeweller and goldsmith, of Oxford.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Robert Hall, to Miss Jane Hall, of Uppingham... Mr. William Smith, to Mrs. Arnold, of Langham.

Died.] Mr. Hand, of Lyndon. He was found dead in a field, whither he had gone to carry fodder to his beasts... Aged 73, Mr. Holmes of Langham, at which village he had been a schoolmaster 40 years.

SHROPSHIRE.

Births.] The lady of Francis Blithe Harris, esq. of Benthall, of a son and heir.

Married.] At Stapleton, Mr. John Jones, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Elizabeth Griffiths, of the former place... Mr. Samuel Parker, of the High Street, Whitchurch, to Miss Wright, daughter of Mr. W. bookseller, of that place... At Oswestry, Mr. Edward Evans, of Wrexham, to Miss Mary Hilditch, of Treflach, near the former place... Mr. Thomas Nuton, jun. of Heathton, near Wolverhampton, to Miss Edwards, of Sutton, near Bridgnorth... Mr. Samuel Wagstaff, of Caldwell, near Kidderminster, to Miss Rhoda Smith, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas S. coal and iron master, of Tibbington House.

Died.] Mr. James Stephenson, master of the Sunday-school in St. Mary's parish, Shrewsbury, whose temperate behaviour and

diligent attention secured the affection and respect of his scholars; 24 of whom, being his own class, attended his body to the grave.—After a very short illness, Mr. Webb, farrier, of Shrewsbury... The Rev. John Durant, of Hagley, a very active magistrate for the counties of Worcester, Stafford, and Salop. At Bridgnorth, very suddenly, after retiring to bed, in his 64th year, Mr. George Brown, formerly an eminent trader in the river Severn. He supported, through life, the character of a peaceable honest man... At Oswestry, in his 80th year, Mr. Whitehurst, late of Chirk.—In her 94th year, Mrs. Meredith, of Coleham... After a long and painful illness, Mr. Samuel Hunter, of Shrewsbury... Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. town-clerk of Bridgnorth.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At the friends meeting-house, at Clareham, Mr. Capper, of Bristol, to Miss Naish, of Congresbury... Mr. Samuel Reed, of Taunton, son of Mr. John R. of Bristol, to Mrs. Sarah Wynne, lately from the East-Indies.—At Bath, Christopher Ward, esq. to Miss Hannah Eliza Stuart, of that city... Mr. Thomas King, jun. of Walcot, near Bath, statuary, to Miss King, only daughter of Mr. Samuel K. of Wheaton-hurst, Gloucestershire... At Bath, Thomas Wood, esq. of Ballynasloe, county of Galway, Ireland, to Miss Mary Leslie Grierson, daughter of the late James G. esq. of Southampton.

Died.] At Bristol, much regretted, W. T. Hawley, esq. first lieutenant-colonel of the king's dragoon guards. His loss, as an officer, a husband, a parent, and a friend is, perhaps, such as is seldom experienced. Whilst transacting business with the paymaster of the regiment he was suddenly seized with a violent paralytic stroke, which soon terminated in his death... Miss Eliza Bentley Forbes, daughter of Thomas F. esq. of Clifton... At Frenchay, Captain Kimber, many years in the West-India trade, from the port of Bristol... At her lodgings, in Bristol, Mrs. Ford, relict of the late G. Ford, esq. of Newport, near Cardigan Bay... At his lodgings, St. Andrew's-terrace, Bath, Capt. Chilcott, of the royal navy. He came from Windsor the preceding day in apparently good health... At Standerwick Court, Mrs. M. Eyre, sister of Mrs. Edgill, of that place, and of the late Lord Chief Justice Eyre.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Married.] John Aylward, esq. of Peak Farm, Warnford, to Miss Jane Biggell, daughter of Mr. John B. of the same place... Henry Ogle, esq. son of the Rev. Dr. O. dean of the diocese of Winchester, to Miss Scott... The Rev. John Poore, of Redbridge, to Miss Stroud, of Reading, Berks... Mr. J. Diaper, jun. an eminent grocer, of Portsmouth, to Miss Binstead, daughter of Binstead, esq. of Weston, near Petersfield... In the Isle of Wight, James,

James Patrick Murray, esq. M. P. for Yarmouth, only son of the late Hon. General James M. to Miss Rushworth, eldest daughter of Edward R. esq. of Freshwater House.

Died.] Mr. T. Spearing, sen. glazier and painter, of Portsmouth.---Mrs. Crosby, a widow lady of Portsea, aged 92.---At Gosport, Mrs. Hawkins, victualler.---Mrs. Chitty, wife of Mr. C. of the Wheatsheaf Inn, Basingstoke.---Mr. C. Bereton, youngest son of the Rev. Mr. B. of Alton Barnes.---Mrs. Saunders, of Portsea, aged 80.---At Guernsey, Mr. W. Bedford, son of the late Mr. B. many years an eminent merchant of Portsmouth.---At Holt, Mrs. Bludworth, a maiden lady, whose good sense, and amiable and charitable conduct rendered her universally respected.---Mrs. Jenkins, wife of Mr. J. of Droxford, aged 76. After eating a hearty supper, she retired to rest, and was found dead about three o'clock the next morning.---Captain Wheatley, of Emsworth.---After a short illness, Mr. H. Vaughan, of Winchester.---At Portsmouth, Mrs. Wilkes, ironmonger, an old and very respectable inhabitant of that place.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Swan, to Miss Kenderline, only daughter of Mr. John K. of the Broad Eye, Stafford.---At Wallsall, Mr. James Underhill, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss Blackham, of the former place.---At King's Norton, Mr. John Munslow, of Birmingham, to Miss Sarah Garmson, of Dean's Hall, Brewood, in this county.---At Walton, near Burton-on-Trent, Mr. Robert Mosely, carver and gilder, of Derby, to Miss E. Tunnicliff, of the former place.

Died.] Mr. Rudge, sen. Organist of Wolverhampton.---At Penkridge, at an advanced age, Mrs. Devey.---Mr. Harper, an eminent cheese-factor, of Tamworth.---Mr. Bernard Wilkes, son of the late Mr. Richard W. of Chapel Ash, Wolverhampton.---At the last mentioned place, Mr. Thacker, aged 70.---Aged 52, Mrs. Glover, wife of Mr. G. of the Three Tuns, Stafford.---At Madeley, in the 58th year of her age, Mrs. Storr, wife of the Rev. B. Storr, of that place.---At the advanced age of 84 years, Mr. Smith, of Peakhall, near Newcastle.---Robert Fitzherbert, esq. of Somershall, near Uttoxeter.

SUFFOLK.

Birth.] At Ampton, near Bury, the lady of Lord Charles Fitzroy, of a son.

Married.] Mr. Jonas Read, a respectable farmer, of Crabfield, to Miss Sarah Cone, eldest daughter of John Cone, L.L. D. of the same place.---Mr. Joseph Briggs Morpew, of St. Edmund's-bury, to Miss Phebe Barton, of Yarmouth.---At Semer, Henry Shirting, M. D. to Miss Hill, of Thorpe, in Essex. At Clare, Mr. Lewis Baker, aged 63, to Miss Fitch, aged 16.---At Falkenham, Mr. Keymer, bookseller, of Ipswich, to Miss Mary Plume, second daughter of Mr. P. farmer.

Died.] Aged 28, Mr. Edward Cooke, a respectable farmer of, Walton, near Ipswich.---At Hensleham, Mr. Samuel Grimwood, at the advanced age of 90.---Much regretted, Mr. Nat. Sewell, of Sprooughton, aged 73; a sincere friend, and a benevolent and true christian.---Aged 85, Mrs. Folkard, daughter of the late Captain Daniel Bowell, of Ipswich.---Miss Grant, daughter of the Rev. Mr. G. of Tattingstone.---At Mistley, Mrs. Bridges, relict of George B. esq.---At the grove, Yoxford, in the 79th year of his age, Eleazer Davy, esq. one of the acting magistrates of this county. He had devoted a considerable part of his life to the service of his country, and his loss will be severely felt by his friends, by the poor of his neighbourhood, and the public at large.---Thomas Brand, esq. of Palstead Hall.---After a long affliction, in his 50th year, much respected by all his acquaintance, Mr. T. F. Notcutt, many years deputy clerk of the peace for this county.

SURREY.

Birth.] At Richmond the Hon. Mrs. Smith, of a son.

Died.] Suddenly, as he was passing over Bramshill common, in company with a friend, Mr. William Crutcher, of Frimley, aged 58, several years a respectable painter and glazier of Cavendish street, Cavendish-square, London. He expired as he was in the act of giving a boy some halpence for opening a gate.---At Worthing, P. Wakdo, esq. of Mitcham.---At Botley, the Rev. J. Wallace, rector of that parish. He had, the preceding evening, been visiting an acquaintance; he afterwards returned home, and retired to rest in apparent health, but in the morning was found lifeless in his bed.

SUSSEX.

Birth.] At the residence of the Hon. J. T. Capel, at Holmsbush, near Horsham, Lady Caroline Capel, of a son.

Died.] At Farnham, in an advanced age, Mrs. Swarbeck, relict of John S. esq. late of Worthingham, Berkshire.---At his house in Lewes, at the advanced age of 94 years, Mr. Edward Trimbee.---Mrs. Thornton, wife of Mr. T. sen. schoolmaster at Horsham.---After a few days illness, Mr. Elliott, perfumer, late of Lewes.---At Arundel, Mrs. Prattenton, an elderly lady of that place. She had always expressed great fear of being buried alive, and had left directions that her wind-pipe should be severed previous to her interment; and her directions were accordingly attended to.---Mr. James Elias Carpenter, schoolmaster of Chiddingfold. He was found in the highway, in the said parish, quite dead, and is supposed to have perished through fatigue, and the inclemency of the weather. He was much respected as a neighbour, and will be much missed as an instructor of the rising generation.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Smith, painter, to Mrs. Statham, relict of the late Mr. John S. of

S. of Birmingham... At Northfield, Mr. John Stubbs, to Miss Elizabeth Green, one of the twin daughters of Mr. G. of Weoley Green, near Harborne... Mr. John Clive, of Maney, near Sutton, to Miss Rebecca Taylor, of Birmingham... At St. Mary's Chapel, Litchfield, John Lichfield Mayne, A. B. of Aston Villa, near Birmingham, to Miss M. Talkington, of the former town.

Died.] At Kington, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Southall, widow of the late Rev. Henry S. rector of that place... Mr. Rollason, of the Phoenix, Park-street, Birmingham... Aged 35, Mrs. Dodd, wife of Mr. D. Supervisor of Excise, of that town... Aged 67, Mrs. Dowler, wife of Mr. John D. late of Mosely... Mr. William Taylor, an eminent builder, of Bartholomew-street, Birmingham.

...After a lingering illness, much regretted by her family and friends, Mrs. Harvie, wife of Mr. H. factor, of the last mentioned town, and daughter of the late Mr. Broughton, of Easy-row... In the Priory, Birmingham, aged 78, Mrs. Phoebe Griffith, widow of the late Mr. John G. of Kidderminster.

WILTSHIRE.

Birth.] At Cottle's-House, the lady of B. Hobhouse, esq. M. P. of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. W. Stutton, of Brinkworth, to Miss Allen, of Nettleton... At Downton, Mr. Thomas Whitmarsh, grocer and druggist, of Salisbury, to Miss Self, daughter of Mr. S. of Newcourt farm... At Whiteparish, Mr. Rose, to Miss Frith, both of that place.

Died.] In the 64th year of his age, William Aldridge Ballard, esq. of Bratton... In the Close, Salisbury, in the 86th year of his age, Henry Edwards esq. He bore a lingering disorder, and the infirmities incident to old age, with the greatest composure, and after having fulfilled through so long a course, all the relative duties of life with rectitude, he died sincerely lamented by his family and friends.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. West, of Bunbury, near Bromyard, to Miss Court, of Doddenham, in this county... At Eldersfield, Mr. Simpson, brewer, Gloucester, to Miss Jeffs, of the former place.

Died.] Captain Thomas Spooner, of Leigh-court, formerly of the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry... Mr. Allen, butcher, of the Shambles, Worcester... Mrs. Yarrol, of Silver-street... Mr. T. Dickens, of Lower Arley... At Leigh, at the great age of 101, Mary Gwilliam. She retained the faculties of sight and hearing to the last... Mr. Tho. Forster, butcher, of Pershore... At Upton-upon-Severn, Mr. Charles Thomas, late of Kempsey, in this county, at the advanced age of 87.

YORKSHIRE.

Birth.] The lady of Sir F. L. Wood, bart. of Hemsworth, of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. John Brooke, of Hartshead, merchant, to Mrs. Bates, of Brig-house, near Halifax... Sir John Lawson,

bart. of Brough Hall, to Miss Stapleton, eldest daughter of Miles S. esq... Mr. Sothergill, of York, to Miss Susanna Reynolds, of Clapham Place, Surrey... Bartholomew Hardy, esq. of Hatton Garden, London, to Miss Caroline Augusta Campbell, of York... At Basford, Charles Brown, esq. of Darley Hall, near Barnsley, to Miss Whirledge, of Bagthorpe House, near Nottingham... Mr. Holden, of Halifax, ironmonger, to Miss Susan Ogden, third daughter of the late Rev. Mr. O. vicar of Birstall... At Hall, Mr. Michael Andrew, to Mrs. Fearnley, widow of the late Mr. John F. merchant of that town... At Halifax, Mr. Edw. Brooke, of Chapel Allerton, merchant, to Miss Rambottom, of Birk's Hall, near Halifax.

Died.] Aged 55, Thomas Hammond, esq. of York, brother to George H. esq. Under Secretary of State in the foreign department... At Thirsk, in the 91st year of his age, Mr. J. Parnter, of that place, universally regretted by his family and friends... Mr. John Jessop, of Honley, near Huddersfield, dry-salter... At Exmouth, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, Peter Middleton, esq. of Hull... Aged 24, Mr. John Benson, wine-merchant, in York, youngest son of Mr. Edward B. of that place. His death was occasioned by repeated epileptic attacks, the consequence of a dreadful fracture of the skull 13 years ago... Suddenly, whilst conversing with Col. Ramsden, Dr. Cockell, of Pontefract... Mr. Blakey, hair-dresser, of Leeds... After a long and most painful illness, Charles Clapham, esq. formerly a considerable merchant, and senior member of the Common Council of Leeds... Captain James Hutton, second son of the late John H. esq. of Marske, near Richmond. The hour of his death completed the 27th year of his age... Aged 67, Mrs. Chapman, wife of Mr. C. of Lockington, near Beverly. She was attended to the grave by 11 of her sons and daughters; and had previously been deprived by death of 10 children.

OCCURRENCES IN WALES.

Married.] At Hanmer, in the county of Flint, Lord Kenyon to Miss Hanmer, daughter of Sir Thomas H. Bart. of Bertishfield park... At Machyneth, Montgomeryshire, E. Pritchard, esq. of Cenarth, to Miss Parry, of Aberystwith... At Cardigan, the Rev. Sampson Owens, to Mrs. Hughes, widow, both of that place.

Died.] At Denbigh, after a short illness, in the 77th year of his age, Mr. Wm. McCrop, linen merchant; a man of the strictest integrity and unaffected piety, and truly exemplary in performing all the relative duties of life... At Kilmarnellwyd, Caermarthenshire, after a short illness, John Rees, esq. universally lamented and regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance. He was deputy lieutenant and a magistrate for that county... At the vicarage of Clirrow, Radnorshire, in the 72d year of his age, the Rev. Edward

Edward Edwards, archdeacon of Brecon, vicar of Chrow, and of Llanvain in Breconshire. His truly genuine and christian piety in his ministerial functions, his social virtues, and his classic acquirements, were equally eminent; whilst his upright conduct as a magistrate, blended with that suavity of disposition and unaffected openness of manners which was exemplified by his friendly intercourse alike with the rich and the poor in his neighbourhood, endeared him to his parishioners, and to every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

OCCURRENCES IN SCOTLAND.

Birth.] At King's Cramond the Hon. Mrs. Ramsay of a daughter.

Married.] At Ballindean, Perthshire, the Hon. Major General John Hope to Miss Louisa Dorothea Wedderburn, daughter of Sir John W. Bart., John Herdman, M. D. of Edinburgh, to Miss Mary Hay, daughter of William H. esq. of Lesbury, Northumberland.. At Hopetoun-house, George Hope, esq. captain in his Majesty's navy, to Lady Jimima Hope Johnstone, youngest daughter of the earl of Hopetoun.. Charles Jenkinson, esq. of the 3d guards, to Miss Catherine Campbell, daughter of William C. esq. of Shawfield House.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Major General Patrick Duff, of the Hon. East India Company's troops; and four days after, his wife, Mrs. Duff, both sincerely lamented by their numerous friends and relations.. At Logie Green, Richard Dickson, esq. of Anderston, much and justly respected by a numerous acquaintance.. At the Manse of Oathlaw the Rev. Mr. Thomas Raiker, in the 92d. year of his age, and the 63d of his ministry. He discharged his public duty during his whole incumbency with very little interruption, and preached on the Sabbath eight days preceding his death.. At Greenock, in the 83d year of his age, Mr. Alexander McDonald, who has been styled the father of the fishery in that quarter.. He was the first person who drew bounty for fishing herrings.

OCCURRENCES IN IRELAND.

Married.] John Lawless, of Warren Mount, county Dublin, esq. to Miss Helen Caulfield, daughter of Daniel C. esq.. In Dublin, Hervey M. Morris, esq. to Mrs. Esmonde.. Thomas Bourke of the city of Cashel, esq. to Miss Maria Allen, widow of John A. late

of Clandale in the county of Moath, esq. deceased.

Died.] Colonel Blaquières, late Surveyor General, much and deservedly lamented by his family and friends.. At Maynooth College, aged 54 after a lingering and painful decay, the Rev. Peter Flood, D. D. formerly professor of Theology in the university of Paris, and joint superior of the Irish seminary. Of his character as a man, or his abilities as a teacher, it would be superfluous to speak; they are sufficiently known, and will be remembered; of his religious mind he afforded a strong and consoling testimony in the faith, humility and resignation of his last moments.. At Moira Castle, aged 75, William Sharman, esq.. In Dublin, in the 79th year of his age, Arthur Guinness, esq. long known and respected in that city.. At the almshouse, at Clonmell, Mary Laffard, aged 109 years.. At Holeston, near Doagh, Nancy Laughlin, aged 103 years. A few years since she got some new teeth. She herself, and four successive generations were born under the same roof; the last of which being her great grand-child was 2½ years old.

DEATHS ABROAD.

In the Mediterranean the Hon. Captain, Duncan, of the Guards, the eldest son of Lord Viscount D. He had gone thither for the recovery of his health, but died at sea. His body was conveyed to Malta, where it was interred with military honors.

At Dusseldorf, in Germany, Baroness Hompesch, wife of Major-General Baron Ferdinand H. and daughter of the late Admiral Sir Hugh Christian, K. B.

At Paris, the Lady of Sir Alexander Grant, bart.

At Nice, in Italy, Mrs. Ellis, wife of William E. esq. of Esher, Surrey, and grand daughter of the earl of Bristol.

At Hamburg, Mr. John Jamieson, of Glasgow. He had resided at Hamburg for some time as a merchant, and being alarmed in his sleep by the beating backward and forward of some windows left open in his warehouse, probably by the neglect of servants, he went up stairs to fasten them; but in attempting it, he was hurried down into the yard, by a sudden gust of wind, from a height of nearly 100 feet, and dashed in pieces. He was only 28 years of age, and is universally regretted.

COMMERCIAL REGISTER.

Marine Accidents.

The Three Sisters, of Bridport, that was by shore near Penzance, is got off, and carried into that place.

The Penguin, Peele, of Appledore, with coals, was lost off Kinsale, 17th inst. people saved.

The Salisbury, Humphries, from Liver-

pool to Yarmouth, is on shore and much damaged, near Wexford.

The Cantabria, —, from Buenos Ayres, is lost off the Azores.

The Aleutt, Mason, from New Providence to North Carolina, is put into Charleston in distress,

The

The Hero, Deane, from Newfoundland, is totally lost on Lisbon Bar, and all the crew.

The Hebe, Hodgson, from Bristol to Dublin, is on shore in Dundalk Bay, and full of water.

The Britannia, Brown, from Demerara, is lost at Antigua.

The Hannibal, Rhodes, from Stettin to Oporto, is lost upon the Felguera rocks. Only one man saved.

The Thorley, Stephenson, from Hull to Oporto, is put into Corcabo with damage, after being frequently off Oporto Bar.

The Margaret, of Yarmouth, from the Canaries to London, was totally lost 9th January, near Oporto. The captain, mate, and a boy drowned.

The Juffrow Marke, Visser, from London, was among the ice near Weirington on the 15th instant, and in some danger, having lost two anchors.

The Providence, Vernes, from Havre, is lost near St. Domingo. Crew saved.

The Betsey, Fry, from Swansea to Kinsale, was totally lost the 11th inst. near the old Head of Kinsale. Crew saved.

The ship lately lost near Peterhead, supposed a Dutch or Danish Indiaman, proves to be (by some pieces of wreck and papers, which have come on shore,) a Russian, in ballast, named Mapaphema.

The Diana, Derbyshire, from St. Kitt's to London, has put into Vigo, having met with a severe gale of wind, which split her sails, and washed four men and her boats overboard.

The Affiance, Jackson, from Bremen to Newcastle, is lost near Peterhead. Two of the crew drowned.

The Sarah, of North Shields, is on shore near Aleemouth.

The Duke of Athol, Greg, from Grangemouth to Hambro', is put back with loss of an anchor and cable, after having been to the mouth of the Elbe.

The Arno, of Shields, and the Elizabeth and Mary, Glassbet, of Newcastle, are on shore near Dunstanbro' Castle.

The Patroclus, Robinson, from Leibeau to Hull, which was on shore near Elsinore, is got off with little damage.

The Ceres, Thompson; and the Flying Fish, Milner, that were on shore near Whitby, are got off with little damage.

The Countess of Sutherland, Croker, from New Brunswick to London, was lost at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, 15th December; the materials saved.

The Dorothy, Straker, from London to Liverpool, is on shore in Dundalk Bay, but expected to be got off.

The Nancy, Neveson, from Virginia to Jamaica, was stranded, 21th Oct. on Turk's Island.

The Hope, Dougal, from Charant, is on shore off Yarmouth.

The Providence, Brown, from Liverpool to Limerick, is totally lost.

The Dumfries, Gibson, from Dumfries to Liverpool, reported to be lost, is put into the Isle of Man.

The London Packet, Swaine, from London to Lyme, is on shore near Poole; also another vessel, supposed to be the Union, Head, on the same voyage.

The Neptune, Reddie, and Cuffnells, Cotton, for China, sailed from Anger Point, 4th September.

The Orpheus, Bevans, from Cork to Jamaica, is put into Beerhaven, with loss of maintop sail yard.

The Speedy, from Newfoundland, arrived at Bilbao, fell in with the schooner Suckey, of Milford, Reed, from Teneriffe, in great distress, and took out the crew, except two men who would not leave her.

The Trear, Stone, from Providence, bound to Hambro', out 48 days, was spoke with 23d inst. off the Lizard.

The Lovely Cruiser, Pringle, from Limerick to Greenock, is on shore at Loughswilly.

The Lark, Perry, from Limerick to the Fishery, is lost in the Shannon; crew saved.

The Hope, of Aberdeen, Hogg, from Sunderland, was wrecked near Dunbeath, 6th inst.

L'Amazon, Chevalier, from St. Domingo to Havre, is lost near Dartmouth; crew and part of the cargo saved.

The Benjamin and Elizabeth, Henderson, from Honduras to London, has put into Charleston, and was to sail from thence 1st January.

The Admiral Nelson, Bateman, from London to the Mediterranean, with wheat, has put into Gibraltar in great distress, having thrown part of her cargo overboard. The remainder being so much damaged will be sold there.

The Providence, Lacey, from Bristol to Exeter, is lost near Exmouth.

The Providence, Reed, sunk near the mouth of the Duddon, on the 9th inst. crew saved.

The Mary, McGhie, of and from Greenock, for London, is lost in Boston Deep.

An English three mast vessel, laden with salt, oranges, and lemons, foundered lately off Blancnez; the crew, except the cabin boy, saved by a smuggling vessel.

The Speculation, Mekesch, from St. Croix to Copenhagen, is lost near Lisbon; captain and five men saved.

The Ann, Randon, from Virginia to Leghorn, arrived at Gibraltar the 1st Jan, with loss of bowsprit and topmast.

Gibraltar, 3d Jan. — We have lately had some very stormy weather here, and some accidents have happened. The English brig John drove on shore to the southward of Algeiras, but since got off. The American brig Amphitrite, drove on shore at Algeiras. The American ship Cora, is on shore under Montague bastion. The American schooner

Saba

Saba, drove on shore on the Neutral ground. The Moorish sloop Marimona, is lost at the back of the new mole. The Spanish poleacre Santissima de la Salud, is lost under the fort at the new mole. A Spanish poleacre upset off Europa point.

The Castle Eden Indiaman, was well on the 28 November, crossed the line ten days before.

The Hawke, Morgan, from London to Liverpool, is carried into Milford by a boat's crew; after being deserted at anchor near that place.

The North Star, Oldin, from Cork to Swansea, is put into Milford, with considerable damage, having run foul of the Nemesis frigate.

The Devonshire, McCormick, from Jamaica to London, is put into the Bahamas, leaky.

The Surprise, Carlisle, from Africa and Barbadoes to the Havannah, is lost; people saved.

The London Packet, Swaine; and the Union, Head, from London, that were on shore near Poole, are got off, after landing their cargoes; the former much damaged.

The Bolton, Jefferson, of Maryport, with coals, is on shore near Dublin.

The Favorite, of Sunderland, with coals, for London, is drove into Peterhead Bay.

The Van Holten, Vars, sailed from Charleston, Sept. 9, in company with the Galgo, both bound to Liverpool, and on the 20th September in Lat. 41. 6. W. and Lon. 56. 30 W. she parted company, and has not since been heard of.

The Louisa Bridger, Eve, sailed from New York for Antigua the 13th Oct. and was not arrived on the 25th Dec. supposed to have been run down during the night, or to have lost her masts, and bore away for some port to the leeward, to refit.

The Speculation, Knight, from Liverpool to St. Michael's, was lost near Dublin, 25th Dec. Crew drowned.

The Satisfaction, Smith, from Goport to Shields, is on a shoal in Shields harbour, but is expected to be got off.

The Betsey, Marver; and Good Friends, Le Gresley, from Jersey to Labradore, were lost in the straits of Bell Isle in June last.

The Dædalus, Mallet, from Moss to London, was lost in the Orkneys, on the 11th Jan.; the first and second mates, and two men drowned.

The Jong Hendrick, Thompson, from the coast of Spain to Amsterdam, is stranded on the Barbary shore, with several other vessels.

The Baron Nelson, Foster, from London to Barcelona, is returned to the river to repair, having been on shore, and lost anchors and cables.

The Tay, Knox, from Sligo to Greenock, having sprung a leak at sea, put into Londonderry, where she has sunk.

Vol. II.

The Mary, Wheatly, from Dublin to, and the Fanny, Crawford, from Irvin to Ireland, are on shore near Drogheda.

Part of a stern of a vessel, supposed a galliot, (marked Metta, Anno 1802) has been driven on shore at Broadland, Scotland.

The Aurora, Merrick, from London, which was captured in the Pacific ocean, and carried into Valparazo, is given up by the Spaniards. The Redbridge, from London, which was taken and carried into the same place, is condemned.

The Minerva, Lindsay, from Charleston, for Greenock, was spoke with on 13th Jan. in Lat. 48. Lon. 23.

The Resolution, Irish; Dubue, Davie; Astrea, Cowen; Spencer, Caw; Charming Kitty, Luce; Commerce, Lorey; Britannia, Miles; and the Kent, of London, with the Mary, Folger, of Liverpool, were left on the 8th August, at Delagoa Bay, by the Barclay, arrived at New Bedford.

The Sally, Callaghan, from Limerick to Bourdeaux, is put into Kinsale, with damage, and will be obliged to unload and repair.

The Trelawney Planter, from Tobago to London, was well in Beerhaven, 27th Jan.

The Ann, Pearson, sailed from Archangel bound to Bremen, in Aug. last, and has not since been heard of.

The Enterprize, Egerton, from Havannah to Liverpool, is lost near Donaghadee. The captain and ten men drowned.

The Columbia, Fosdick, from Savannah to Liverpool, was stranded the 27th Jan, on the South Bull, near Dublin.

The Aspinall, McCarthy, from Cork to Barbadoes, struck on a wreck near Cork, and is put into Kinsale with much damage.

The Hope, (of Whitehaven) Hodgkinson, with Coals, for Dublin, was lost 26th Jan. off Dunleary; the captain and five of the crew drowned.

A large ship, said to belong to Liverpool, was on shore 27th ult. on Copeland island, at the mouth of Belfast Lough, and expected to be lost; eleven of the crew drowned.

The Betsey, Fry, is lost off Kinsale.

The Ann, Coleman, arrived at Milford from the Southern Fishery, spoke the following ships; on 29th Nov. in Lat. 21. 55. S. Lon. 27. 30. W. the Castle Eden, and Lord Duncan, from London to the Cape of Good Hope; and on 30th Nov. in Lat 21. 33. Lon. 27. 17. the Wellesley, Gordon, from London to Bengal.

The Endeavour, Lyal, of Thurfo, from Rotterdam; a Dutch vessel, said to be the Vrow Ida, Van Dam; and the sloop Peggy, of Blackwell, are lost in the Orkneys.

The Ellwood, Fisher, from Whitehaven, is lost off the Isle of Man; crew drowned.

The Harry, Hodge, from Portland to London, is put into Dover in distress.

3 P

Extract

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, 11th Jan.

—“In consequence of the tremendous storm that raged last night, the following accidents happened in our bay: A Spanish ship from th: Havannah, with 1000 hogshheads of sugar; a Spanish ditto, called the *Princessa*, with a very rich cargo, and 300,000 dollars on board; a Spanish brig from La Guayra, with provisions of that country; and a Swedish ship and brig, are stranded between the mouth of the river San Pedro and the North Head. —Two American ships and a sloop, are stranded on the coast of Puntales.—The English ship *Briton*, captain Bristow, from Newfoundland, with a cargo of fish; the Spanish brig *Harmony*, with 300 chests of sugar; and a Spanish sloop, *Na Sa del Carmen*, with sundry merchandizes, ready to sail for La Guayra, are sunk in the bay... No lives have been lost as we have yet heard of... The crew of the *Briton*, about the fate of whom we were very anxious, are safe... All the London traders are safe... We have no accounts yet from the coast, but from the length of the gale we are afraid there must be several losses.

Dublin, 2d.—A vessel, name unknown, is wrecked near Cape Clear. Part of her cargo, consisting of provisions, has been found on the coast, with the bodies of four of the crew.

List of vessels drove on shore the 10th Jan. in the bay of Gibraltar, viz.—The *Kilbary*, M'Dougal, from Malaga to Liverpool, with fruit; Nile, Hamilton, from Vigo to Venice, with pilchards; Maria, Bosano, and Fortune, Marinare, from Genoa to Gibraltar, with slates, &c.; Anna Maria,, from Cadiz to Antwerp, general cargo; Dolphin, Taylor, from Boston to Gibraltar, ditto; Buona Ventura, Balarino, from Lisbon to Gibraltar, with tobacco; Maria Longer, from Cadiz to Montavedo, in ballast; L'Ami Adelaide, Vivareto, from Cette to Havre, with wine, &c.; L'Achille, Mure, from Marseilles to Mogadore, with pepper, &c.; several boats, &c. No lives lost; and most expected to be got off with some damage.

Letters from Trieste, of the 12th Jan. state that the night before, five large vessels, viz. two Greek, one Dane, one English, and one American, all richly laden, were driven on shore there in a violent gale, and lost, with their cargoes, but most of the people saved.—Seven other vessels in port received much damaged, and it was feared would be lost if the gale continued.—Two large vessels were seen the morning of the 12th dismasted, and with signals of distress.

The *Hope*, Dougal, from Charant, which was on shore on Yarmouth beach, is got off, and put into the harbour.

The *Reliance*, M'Carthy, from London to the coast of Spain, is on shore near Carthage, and full of water.

The *Caroline*, Jennings, from Limerick to Poole, was lost at Scilly on 25th Jan. cargo saved.

The *Wilhelmina*, Truck, from Virginia to Ireland, was wrecked on 26th Jan. on the coast of Wales. Crew saved.

The *Sincerity*, Smith, from Limerick to Liverpool, was stranded on the Bar of Dunfanoughty on 28th ult... Crew saved with the cargo, and the vessel expected to be got off.

The *Lion D'or*,, from Dunkirk to Tobago, is on shore near Dunkirk, and it is feared will be lost.

The *Supply*, Tompson, from Shields to Arundal, is lost on the Brake sand near Ramsgate. The mate and one man saved.

The *Good Intent*, Board, from Newcastle to Aberdeen, is wrecked near Aberdeen... Crew drowned.

The *Jong Johannes*, Moller, from Ferrol to Hambro', is put into Blythe, with loss of rudder.

The *Amsterdam Packet*, Green, from Lisbon to New York, was totally lost on Long Island, 14th December.

The *Columbia*, Forsdeck, from Savannah to Liverpool, stranded on the South Ball, Dublin, 27th ult. is got off, and put into Dunleary.

The *Symmetry*, Harrison, from Shields to Havre, is put into Dover with loss of bowsprit.

The *William*, Bird, from Newry to London, is put into Dover with loss of anchor and cable, and four feet water in the hold.

Several vessels, chiefly coasters, have put into Dover with loss of anchors and cables, and other damage.

The *Robert and Sally*,, from Chester to Newcastle, is on shore to the westward of Dover, and much damaged... Cargo landing.

The ship *Tupper*, from Quebec to Newfoundland, is lost in Mutton Bay.

The *Ariel*, Morison, from Philadelphia to St. Croix, is lost.

The *Turin Galley*,, from Honduras to London, foundered in the bay of Honduras the 19th Oct. last... Crew saved in the *Nestor*, and arrived at Plymouth.

An American three masted vessel is lost on Corduan, the entrance of Bourdeaux river.

The *Josephine*, of Rouen, bound to Bourdeaux, is lost off Cape Lizard.

The *Suir*, Jones, from Waterford to London, was drove on shore about four miles to the westward of Rye, on the 4th inst. and is full of water. The cargo saved.

The *Commerce*, Dyer, from Turk's Island, went on shore near Sandy Hook, 29th Dec. and it was feared would be lost.

The English brig *John*; and the American brig *Amphitrite*, which were driven on shore near Algiers, are got off, and put into Gibraltar to repair.

The *Eliza*, Holman, arrived at Portsmouth from Demerara, sailed 23d Dec. in company with the *General Hunter*, M'Phuel, both bound to Rotterdam... The Governor Milne, Green,

Green, bound to London, sailed thirteen days before.

The Three Brothers, Krookman, from London to Dunkirk, is put into Margate with much damage, having been run foul of by a West India ship.

The San Jozé Eguina, D'Souza, from London to Marseilles, is put into Ramsgate, with damage, having been run foul of in the Downs.

The Leipzig, Clark, bound to Hambro', sailed from the Humber the 2nd ult, put into Shetland, and returned the 5th inst. not being able to reach her destination.

The Venus, Tozer, from Teneriffe to London, is put into Dover with damage, having struck against the pier head.

The Izabellina, Pereira, from St. Ube's to Cork, has been deserted by the crew off the coast of Ireland.

The Essex, Williamson, lost from Portsmouth, with bale goods, was totally lost on the Bar of Bilbao, 22d Nov.; crew saved, some of them arrived at Oporto.

The Astrea, Stephens, from Leghorn, is not arrived at Hoylake, as stated in last list.

The Thomas and Mary, Anderson, is put into Shetland, with loss of anchors and much damage.

The St. Joseph, Lacalasea, from Seville to London, is towed into Bilbao with loss of masts.

Orkney, 26th Jan.—On the 18th inst, a large ship was totally lost here, and every person on board drowned; a great part of the cargo, consisting of fir logs, and lath woods, has been saved. . . Part of the wreck of a ship, a brig, and a galliot, have been driven on shore.

The Catherine and Eliza, of London, Pratt, is totally lost on the Martyrs, near the Havannah.

The Calais Packet, Gunston, from St. Ube's to London, was lost off Vigo, 29th December.

The Kilbury, McDougal, from Malaga to Liverpool, which was on shore at Gibraltar, is got off with loss of anchors and cables, and other damage.

The El Carmen, . . . , from Cumana, was lost at Cadiz, 31st. December.

The Polly and Harriot, Knowles, from Gibraltar; and the Helena, Richards, from Elsinore, were lost at Cadiz in a gale, the 10th ult.

The St. Jean, alias Harmonia, from the Havannah; the Maria, Bunker, from New York; the Elias, Uponos, from Elsinore; the Jason, Harvey, from Newfoundland; the William and Harry, Bowden, from Virginia; the N. S. de la Guadalupe, alias Preciosa, from the Havannah, were driven on shore at Cadiz, 10th ult. but are expected to be got off.

The Bonavista, Martin, from Newfoundland to Poole, was lost 28th Jan, near Morlaix, the master and two of the crew saved.

The Three Brothers, Girardet, sailed from Labrador 15th Oct. for Jersey, and not since arrived there.

The Begona, . . . , bound to London, was lost at the Cape of Good Hope, on 1st Oct. last.

The Simon and Bella, Moll, from London to Barbadoes, was totally lost 5th Dec. on the north side of Madeira. . . The captain, six passengers, and twelve of the crew drowned. . . The mate, and seven men saved.

The Tom, Pernien, from Philadelphia to Hambro', was totally lost on the Goodwin sands 13th inst. crew saved, and landed at Broadstairs.

The Jane, White, from London, took fire a short time after arriving in Dublin Harbour, on the 11th inst. and burnt to the water's edge. . . The Active, Lee, from Liverpool, being alongside, was also burnt; a small part of the Active's cargo saved.

The Union, Warren, from Philadelphia to Dublin, sprung a leak near Heulopen, and was abandoned by the crew, 25th Dec.

The Orwell, Riches, that was on shore near Yarmouth, 9th ult. is got off and put into Yarmouth.

The Clarendon, Harrison, from Memel to Limerick, put into Stromness, 10th ult. with damage.

The Dalrymple, Stevenson, from Quebec for Clyde, is lost on the Island of Barra, and all the crew.

The Burrowes, Demul, from Quebec to Bristol, is put into Shelburne, N. S. with damage, and must unload.

The Swedish brig Aurora; Danish brig Providentia; and an American (supposed the Two Bettys) were lost, and the Hannah of London, driven on shore at Trieste on the 12th of Jan.

The Conquerant, Regnier, from Lisbon to Rouen, was lost 4th inst. near Quillebauf; cargo saved.

Liverpool, 16th Feb.—The Orange Grove, Payne, bound to Africa; and the America, Watson, bound to Savannah, are on shore on the Half Mile Rocks, with damage.

The Re-union, Bond, bound to Virginia, is on shore on Pluckington Bank.

The Rachael, . . . , from Cadiz, is on shore on the Parade Bank.

The Solide, Mundell, bound to the West Indies, is returned in distress, after putting into Belfast.

The King George, Phillips, from Havannah to Liverpool, is lost on West Hoyle, near Liverpool.

The Sincerity, (of Workington), from Limerick to Liverpool, that was on shore at Dunafanaghy, is got off, and the cargo landed with little damage.

The Enterprise, Shaw, from Trinidad to Savannah and Norfolk, was totally lost 23d Nov. on the Rocks near Tybee. Two of the crew drowned.

The Monticello, Newel, from the Isle of France

France, is on shore near Morris Island, back of Chatham, America; part of cargo saved.

The Swedish East India Company's ship Dottingen, from Gottaburg to China, was lost on 10th ult. about three miles from Arundahl. The crew saved, and also about 60,000 dollars. The Ship and remainder of the cargo is supposed will be totally lost.

The Brothers, Barr, from Jamaica to London, was run by the pilot on the North Foreland, at the top of high water, Sunday afternoon about five o'clock, lay all night, but was got off next morning, and proceeded on 14th for the river, without any apparent damage, except cutting a cable.

The St. Pedro d'Alcanatra, ----, from Brazil to Lisbon, is lost on the coast of Portugal. Part of the cargo saved.

The William, ----, from Baltimore to Lisbon, is on shore near Cape Espichel; crew saved; and part of the cargo expected to be saved.

The Penelope, Edmonds, from Bristol to

Leghorn, was lost in Figueira bay, 10th Jan. crew saved.

The Unity, Floud, of Dartmouth, was totally lost 10th Jan. off Figueira.

The Sydney Smith, Briggs, which was driven on Yarmouth Beach, the 9th ult. is got off and put into Yarmouth.

The Cecilia, Bagge, bound to Nantes, is lost near Brest, crew saved.

The Sally, Thomas, from Leghorn to Dublin, put into Carthagena 25th Jan. in distress.

The Juliana Margareta, Marcuseu, from St. Croix to Copenhagen, is put into St. Ube's.

The Two Marys, Starry, from New York to Amsterdam, was lost near Bologne in December last.

The Silenus, Breath, from New York to Canton, was spoke with in the Straits of Sunda, on the 15th of July.

The Blagomercemaos, ----, from Petersburg to Lisbon, is lost near Figueira. Cargo saved.

List of Bankrupts from Jan. 22, to Feb. 21.

ALLEN, J. Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, taylor. (Holloway, Chancery-lane.)

Allen, Francis, Pall-Mall, milliner, (Dunp & Co. Threadneedle-street.)

Ashton, W. Hull, brandy-merchant. (Sandwich, Hull.)

Atkinson, H. Howarth, York, shop-keeper. (Settle, Halifax.)

Barnard, J. jun. Bedford, cornfactor. (De-bary and Cope, Temple.)

Berger, T. Cockspur-street, hatter and hosier. (Wells, Wood-street, Spitalfields.)

Bootman, J. Headcorn, Kent, timber-merchant. (Swatland, Cranbrook.)

Boyes, J. Wellclose-square, wine-merchant. (Haynes, Fenchurch-street.)

Bright, Inner Temple-lane, stationer. (Bousfield, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.)

Bruce, S. Oldham, Lancaster, dealer. (Barrett, Manchester.)

Buck, M. Clapham, York, dealer. (King, Slaidburn, York.)

Burnett, S. Petersfield, Hants, victualler. (Greatham, Petersfield.)

Calton, G. Sheffield, linnen-draper. (Parker and Best, Sheffield.)

Clancy, W. Waterford, Ireland. (Addis, Gray's-Inn Square.)

Clifton, W. Hull, brandy-merchant. (Sandwich, Hull.)

Cole, C. Drury-lane, victualler. (Thomas, Bearbinder-lane.)

Coleman, J. Fetter-lane, painter. (Dawne, Brydges-street.)

Collyer, W. Pullox-hill, Beds, horse-dealer, (Roe, Baldoc, Herts.)

Cooke, J. Manchester, manufacturer. (Nabb, Manchester.)

Corbett, J. Milk-st. warehouseman. (Hurd, Farnival's-Inn.)

Donnison, T. Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant. (Tackett, Basinghall-street.)

Dorvell, M. and W. Wells, shop-keepers. (Payne and Burgess, Bristol.)

Duhamel, L. Liverpool, merchant. (Stan-dreet and Co. Liverpool.)

Durner, J. G. Liverpool, merchant. (Gill and Whitley, Liverpool.)

Emerson, J. Bitton, Gloucester, brass and spelter-maker. (Clark and Son, Bristol.)

Eyres, S. Manchester, corn dealer. (Weatherall, Manchester.)

Fearon, J. P. Upper Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, dealer. (Ward and Co. Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.)

Gabbitts, M. T. Brinsyard, Suffolk, farmer. (Bohun, Beccles.)

Garwood, J. Royston, Herts, victualler. (Higden and Sym, Curriers Hall.)

Gibbs, W. Box, Wiltshire, miller. (Met-wether, Marshfield, Gloucestershire.)

Girling, A. Hackney-road, shoemaker. (Russen, Aldersgate-street.)

Green, E. Charles-street, Scho, man's-mercer. (Turner, Featherstone-buildings.)

Hewett, G. Shipton Lee, Buckinghamshire, dairy-man. (Clarke and Richards, Chancery-lane.)

Hindley, R. Salford, Lancashire, wine-merchant. (Sharpe and Eccles, Manchester.)

Holbrow, D. and Co. Odland-Mill, Gloucester, dealers. (Gibell, Lincoln's-Inn.)

Hook, J. Bermondsey, leather-dresser. (Carter, Staple's-Inn.)

Hopwood, J. Worcester, glove-seller. (Wells, Worcester.)

Horrocks, T. Rippondale, York, bleacher, (Foulkes, Manchester.)

Hughes, M. Hackney, milkman. (Tebbut, Devonshire-street, Queen's-square.)

Hull, W. Upper Boddington, Northampton, and L. Hull, of Banbury, cow-dealer.

(Walford and Co. Banbury.)

Jackson,

Dividends.

477

Jackson, F. Basinghall-street, factor. (Revers, Basing-lane.)
 Jackson, J. Oxford-street, linen draper. (Richardson, New-Inn.)
 Janson, J. Blackburn, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer. (Shaw, Blackfriars.)
 Jeffery, J. Bristol, cutler. (Daniel and Son, Bristol.)
 Jones, J. Penmaon, Carnarvonshire, drover. (Griffith, Pwllheli.)
 Joyce, W. and W. Bachelor, Bristol, silversmiths. (Bigg, Hatton-Garden.)
 Le Souef, P. Great Winchester-street, merchant. (Jackson, Walbrook.)
 May, S. N. Great St. Helen's, merchant. (Gregson, Angel-court, Throgmorton-st.)
 Midkiff, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Wiatt and Forrest, Liverpool.)
 Miller, G. Bodmin, vintner. (Nouvay, St. Columb.)
 Mitchell, W. Watchet, Somerset, clothier. (Blake and Son, Carey-street.)
 Numms, H. Bristol, merchant. (Leman, Bristol.)
 Parkes, J. Birmingham, plater. (Willington and Small, Temple.)
 Passman, J. Doncaster, machine-maker. (Frost, Hull.)
 Pinnington, L. Warrington, Lancashire, corn-dealer. (Leather, Warrington.)
 Porter, R. C. Hull, ironmonger. (Gale, Hull.)
 Pregrave, E. Spalding, Lincolnshire, merchant. (Druce, Billiter-square.)
 Prickett, T. Warwick-court, Holborn, money-scrivener. (Carter, Staple's-Inn.)
 Quayle, M. Liverpool, merchant. (Norris, Liverpool.)
 Richardson, T. and T. Worthington, Manchester, merchants. (Milne and Co. Manchester.)
 Richardson, J. Manchester, cotton-spinner. (Hard, Fumival's-Inn.)
 Rogers, W. Dipley Mill, Hants, miller and maltster. (Raggett, Odiham, Hants.)
 Sadler, E. West Bromwich, Staffordshire, widow, grocer. (Kitchen, Birmingham.)
 Simpson, E. G. Roll's-buildings, taylor. (Holloway, Chancery-lane.)
 Smith, W. Monkwearmouth-shore, Durham, ship-builder. (Coxon, Sunderland.)
 Spence, T. Blackburn, Lancashire. (Dewhurst, Blackburn.)
 Spence, W. Upper Catton, Yorkshire, corn-factor. (Robinson, Essex-street, strand.)
 Staples, L. Wapping, Staffordshire warehouseman. (Maddock and Co. Lincoln's-Inn.)
 Taylor, J. and H. Cowley, Gainsborough, merchants. (Raynes, Gainsborough.)
 Teesdale, J. jun. Boston, merchant. (Druce, Billiter-square.)
 Thomas, J. Chester, maltster. (Bozley, Chester.)
 Thompson, W. jun. Wolverhampton. (Crees and Co. Wolverhampton.)
 Toy, E. Plymouth-Dock, draper. (Phipps, Warwick-square, London.)

Wagner, J. Lower Tooting, calico-printer. (Langham, Bartlett's-buildings.)
 Warren, J. Sandy's-street, London, weaver. (Webster and Son, Queen-street, Cheap-side.)
 Wickens, L. St. Clement's Church-yard, haberdasher. (Berryman, Hatton-Garden.)
 Williams, J. G. Marshall-street, London-road, Surrey, merchant. (Forbes, Ely-place, Holborn.)
 Wood, W. Liverpool, flour-dealer. (Freckleton, Liverpool.)
 Wright, T. Leeds, merchant. (Nicholson and Upton, Leeds.)
 Wright, J. Manchester, cotton-spinner. (Partington, Manchester.)
 Wrighton, D. Little Alne, Warwickshire, flax-dresser. (Stabbs, Birmingham.)

DIVIDENDS.

ADSHADE, S. Blossom street, Spital-fields, cooper, Feb. 15.
 Allen, J. Bristol, architect, March 15.
 Atkinson, J. Cockermouth, Cumberland, tanner, March 8.
 Barber, J. Gerrard-street, woollen-draper, March 12.
 Barrel, E. James-street, Bedford-row, merchant, March 12.
 Bashagen, M. and J. Berman, Watling-street, merchants, Feb. 26.
 Bensley, C. and J. Dale, Norwich, warehousemen, March 14.
 Bevington, S. Gracechurch-street, merchant, March 14.
 Bonnel, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hatter and hosier, Feb. 25.
 Candlish, M. Whitehaven, mercer, Feb. 16.
 Cawthorne, G. Strand, bookseller, March 1.
 Clarke, C. Shrewsbury, woollen-draper, March 1.
 Clarke, R. and G. Clarke, Grub-street, horse-dealers, March 12.
 Cobby, E. Brighton, Sussex, shopkeeper, March 2.
 Collier, W. Leigh, Lancashire, corn-dealer, Feb. 8.
 Cother, B. Wotton-under-edge, Gloucestershire, clothier, March 16.
 Crichton, P. Woolwich, victualler, March 8.
 Crippen, J. Tower-street, stationer, Mar. 10.
 Crosby, J. Oxford-street, mercer, Feb. 22.
 Crowe, E. E. Tinsoll-lodge, Berks, banker, March 1.
 Croydon, E. Stourbridge, baker, Feb. 28.
 Currie, D. Throgmorton-street, merchants, March 5.
 Da Costa, J. M. Mansell-street, merchant, March 10.
 Dickson, R. Cullum-street, merchant, Mar. 10.
 Donnelly, P. Tavistock-street, Covent Garden, taylor, March 2.
 Drinkwater and Co. Manchester, corn-factor, Feb. 24.
 Duncleff, J. Leicester, grocer, Feb. 25.
 Dyson, D. Tottenham, grazier, Feb. 23.
 Elderton,

- Elderton, S. and J. Piper, Godalming, linen-drapers, April 2.
 Elderton, J. Great Carter-lane, oil and color-man, March 22.
 Etherington, D. York, merchant, Mar. 11.
 Every, S. Liverpool, ship-chandler, Mar. 4.
 Eyre, B. and Co. Tokenhouse-yard, merchants, March 5.
 Fitze, J. Weston-street, Southwark, cooper, March 2.
 Fletcher, J. Clapham, merchant, Mar. 10.
 Foggan, R. Salford, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 26.
 Forbes, J. and R. Tomkins, Lad-lane, warehousemen, April 23.
 Gardner, F. Great St. Helen's, underwriter, Feb. 19.
 Gevers, W. Mount-row, Pentonville, stable-keeper, Feb. 23.
 Godwin, T. and J. Mallum, Fleet-street, merchants, March 1.
 Goldsmith, R. New Bond-street, embroiderer, March 1.
 Green, J. Hunslett, Leeds, maltster, Feb. 24.
 Grant, J. Lawrence Pountney-lane, merchant, Feb. 19.
 Hamill, H. Cateaton-street, linen-draper, March 22.
 Harper, R. W. Sutton, Yorkshire, Feb. 28.
 Hird, W. jun. Argyle-street, Oxford-street, mariner, March 2.
 Horton, J. Cockhill, Shadwell, dealer, Feb. 26.
 Jackson, R. and J. Hankin, Oxford-street, brandy-merchants, Feb. 26.
 Jameson, G. Portsea, Hants, watch-maker, March 5.
 Jeffs, W. Strand, haberdasher, March 1.
 Johnson, N. Henfield, Suffolk, shopkeeper, Feb. 28.
 Johnson, T. Norton Falgate, chemist and druggist, April 25.
 Johnston, T. Friday-street, Cheapside, warehouseman, March 1.
 Lambert, T. West Grinstead, shopkeeper, March 1.
 Lane, B. Baker-street, agent, April 29.
 Lascelles, R. South Audley-street, tailor, March 19.
 Lindroth, P. Hull, merchant, March 9.
 Maitland, D. New Bridge-street, London, merchant, Feb. 1.
 Malthy, T. and G. Size-lane, merchants, Feb. 8.
 Martin, A. and T. Pantom-street, cabinet-makers, March 15.
 Minifie, C. Exeter, tallow-chandler, Feb. 23.
 Moore, D. Middlewich, Cheshire, linen-draper, March 2.
 Nesbit, J. and Co. Aldermanbury, merchants, Feb. 22.
 Niblock, J. and G. Burgess, Bristol, linen-draper, March 12.
 Nobes, J. and W. Southsea-common, Hants, green-grocers, Feb. 21.
 O'Ryan, T. and J. Mandeville, Bristol, merchants, Feb. 23.
 Parslee, J. Holt, Norfolk, bookseller, Feb. 18.
 Porter, J. otherwise T. Deal, Kent, grocer, Feb. 26.
 Queensby, J. Winchester, mercer, Feb. 16.
 Ralfe, T. and J. Gauntlett, Leadenhall-st. merchants, March 8.
 Richardson, C. Horncastle, Lincolnshire, dealer, March 11.
 Ring, H. Tunbridge, Kent, carpenter, Feb. 28.
 Scott, A. Workington, Cumberland, mercer, Feb. 22.
 Scott, J. and G. South-street, Finsbury-square, March 19.
 Sellman, W. G. Russell-street, Covent Garden, ironmonger, March 8.
 Slater, R. Ashhurst Lodge, Surry, cyder-merchant, March 2.
 Smalley, W. Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, March 7.
 Smith, J. and S. King, Newgate-street, woollen-draper, March 1.
 Smith, G. Lovell's-court, Paternoster-row, merchant, March 9.
 Smith, C. and J. Currie, Chepstow, bankers, April 15.
 Stainbank, C. Old Bond-street, print-seller, March 5.
 Stenson, S. Kensington, cheesemonger, Mar. 1.
 Stephens, R. Manchester, dealer in web and twist, Mar. 15.
 Stocken, O. F. jun. Parson's-green, coal-merchant, March 19.
 Swainson, R. and J. Gardiner, Liverpool, grocers, Feb. 24.
 Taylor, W. Eltham, Kent, corn-dealer, Feb. 23.
 Taylor, J. Manchester, merchant, March 2.
 Timmings, J. jun. Steward-street, Spitalfields, weavers, Feb. 12, March 12.
 Towle, T. and J. Jackson, Newgate-street, warehousemen, Feb. 26.
 Tuck, W. Islington, cowkeeper, March 8.
 Turnbull, J. and Co. Broad-street, merchants, Feb. 26, March 12.
 Turton, B. Coleman-street, druggist, April 25.
 Twiss, R. Upper Titchfield-street, paper-manufacturer, March 12.
 Wait, W. jun. Bristol, merchant, Feb. 28.
 Wallace, J. Upper Mary-le-bone-street, carpenter, Feb. 25.
 Weller, W. W. Deptford, miller, March 12.
 Whiteside, R. Moore, Hertford, grocer, March 1.
 Whittle, H. Reading, coach-master, Feb. 26.
 Williams, G. Saffron-hill, Middlesex, shoe-maker, Feb. 15.
 Willcocks, R. Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, clock-maker, March 5.
 Wolstenholme, D. jun. Waltham Cross, inn-holder, March 12.
 Wright, G. Worcester, dealer, Feb. 21.
 Zurlhorst, H. Basinghall-street, merchant, March 2.

LONDON.

LONDON MARKETS.

Lord Mayor's Return of Flour.

| Week ending | Jan. 12. | 28 | Feb. 4. | 11 |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total Number of Sacks sold . . . | 13,934 | 18,397 | 14,590 | 14,005 |
| Average Price . . . | 49s. 9d. | 49s. 9d. | 49s. 8½d. | 49s. 8½d. |

Prices of Grain, Flour, and Bread.

| Per Quarter. | Jan. 31. | | Feb. 7. | | 14 | | 21 | |
|---------------------------------|----------|-------|---------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. |
| Wheat | 44 | to 61 | 44 | to 61 | 44 | to 60 | 44 | to 60 |
| New Rye | 32 | 36 | 32 | 36 | 32 | 36 | 32 | 36 |
| Barley | 23 | 28 | 23 | 28 | 23 | 28 | 23 | 28 |
| Malt | 44 | 48 | 44 | 48 | 44 | 48 | 44 | 48 |
| Pease | 34 | 42 | 34 | 42 | 30 | 40 | 30 | 40 |
| Beans | 34 | 38 | 34 | 38 | 32 | 36 | 34 | 36 |
| Oats | 20 | 26 | 20 | 26 | 19 | 24 | 18 | 24 |
| Flour, fine, per sack | 48 | 50 | 45 | 50 | 45 | 00 | 45 | 00 |
| Bread, the quar. loaf | 9½d. | | 9½d. | | 9½d. | | 9½d. | |

Prices of Meat at Smithfield.

Exclusive of the Offal. — Per Stone of 8lb.

| | Jan. 31. | | Feb. 7. | | 14 | | 21 | |
|------------------|----------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Beef | 4 0 | to 5 6 | 5 6 | to 6 0 | 5 0 | to 6 0 | 5 0 | to 5 6 |
| Mutton | 5 6 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 7 0 | 5 6 | 6 6 | 5 6 | 6 0 |
| Pork | 6 6 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 7 6 | 6 0 | 7 6 |
| Veal | 6 6 | 7 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 |
| Lamb | 7 0 | 7 6 | 6 0 | 7 6 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 |

Prices of Hay and Straw.

| | Jan. 31. | | Feb. 7. | | 14 | | 21 | |
|---------------------|----------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | l. s. | l. s. | l. s. | l. s. | l. s. | l. s. | l. s. | l. s. |
| <i>Smithfield.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Old Hay | 5 0 | to 6 6 | 5 0 | to 6 6 | 4 10 | to 6 4 | 4 10 | to 6 6 |
| Clover | 4 10 | 6 10 | 4 10 | 6 10 | 5 0 | 6 15 | 5 0 | 6 15 |
| Straw | 1 13 | 1 19 | 1 13 | 1 19 | 1 13 | 2 0 | 1 13 | 2 0 |
| <i>St. James's.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Hay | 4 2 | 7 0 | 3 16 | 7 7 | 3 18 | 7 0 | 3 19 | 7 7 |
| Straw | 1 16 | 2 5 | 1 13 | 2 5 | 1 16 | 2 4 | 2 1 | 2 8 |
| <i>Whitechapel.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Hay | 4 10 | 7 7 | 5 0 | 7 0 | 4 10 | 7 7 | 4 10 | 7 0 |
| Clover | 6 10 | 7 12 | 6 10 | 7 10 | 7 0 | 7 14 | 6 10 | 7 12 |
| Straw | 1 16 | 2 2 | 1 16 | 2 2 | 1 13 | 2 0 | 1 14 | 2 0 |

Prices of Leather, at Leadenhall.

| | Jan. 31. | | Feb. 7. | | 14 | | 21 | |
|--|----------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. |
| Butts 50 to 56lb. each | 19 | to 20 | 19 | to 21 | 19 | to 21 | 19 | to 21 |
| Ditto 60 to 66lb. | 22 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 23 |
| Merchants' Backs | 19 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 20 |
| Dressing Hides | 18 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 20 |
| Fine Coach Hides | 19 | 21 | 19 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 22 |
| Crop Hides for cutting, 45 to 50 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 22 |
| Flat ordinary, 35 to 40 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 20 |
| Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per doz. | 26 | 32 | 26 | 32 | 26 | 32 | 26 | 32 |
| Ditto, 50 to 70lb. ditto | 27 | 32 | 26 | 32 | 26 | 32 | 27 | 32 |
| Ditto, 70 to 80lb. ditto | 26 | 28 | 26 | 28 | 26 | 28 | 26 | 28 |
| Small Seals, Greenland, per lb. | 38 | 42 | 38 | 42 | 38 | 42 | 38 | 42 |
| Large ditto, per dozen | 100s. | 140s. | 100s. | 140s. | 100s. | 140s. | 100s. | 140s. |
| Tanned Horse-hides, each | 20 | 32 | 20 | 32 | 20 | 32 | 20 | 32 |
| Goat-skins, per dozen | 30 | 00 | 30 | 00 | 30 | 00 | 30 | 00 |

EXCHANGES FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1863.

| | Jan. 25 | 28 | Feb. 1 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 18 |
|---|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Amster. 2 Us. C.F. | 36. 2 | 36. 2 | 36. 2 | 36. 2 | 36. 2 | 36. 2 | 36. 2 | 36. 2 |
| Ditto at sight | 35. 10 | 35. 10 | 35. 10 | 35. 10 | 35. 10 | 35. 9 | 35. 9 | 35. 9 |
| Rotterdam, 2 Us. | 36. 3 | 36. 3 | 36. 3 | 36. 3 | 36. 3 | 36. 3 | 36. 3 | 36. 3 |
| Hamburg, 2½ Us. | 34. 3 | 34. 3 | 34. 3 | 34. 3 | 34. 3 | 34. 3 | 34. 3 | 34. 3 |
| Altona, 2½ Us. | 34. 4 | 34. 8 | 34. 4 | 34. 4 | 34. 4 | 34. 4 | 34. 4 | 34. 4 |
| Paris, 1 day's date | 24. 8 | 24. 8 | 24. 8 | 24. 8 | 24. 8 | 24. 8 | 24. 8 | 24. 8 |
| Paris, 2 Us. | 24. 12 | 24. 12 | 24. 12 | 24. 12 | 24. 12 | 24. 12 | 24. 12 | 24. 12 |
| Bordeaux, do. | 24. 11 | 24. 13 | 24. 13 | 24. 13 | 24. 13 | 24. 13 | 24. 13 | 24. 13 |
| Cadiz, in paper | -- | -- | -- | 27½ | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ditto, effective | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| Madrid, in paper | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ditto, effective | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 36 | 36½ | 36½ | 36 | 36 |
| Bilboa | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| Naples | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| Genoa | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46½ | 46½ |
| Venice, livr. Picc. effec. per L. sterl. | 51 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 54 | 54 | 55 |
| Lisbon | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 68 | 68 | 67½ | 67½ |
| Oporto | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ |
| Dublin | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| Agio on the Bank of Holland. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

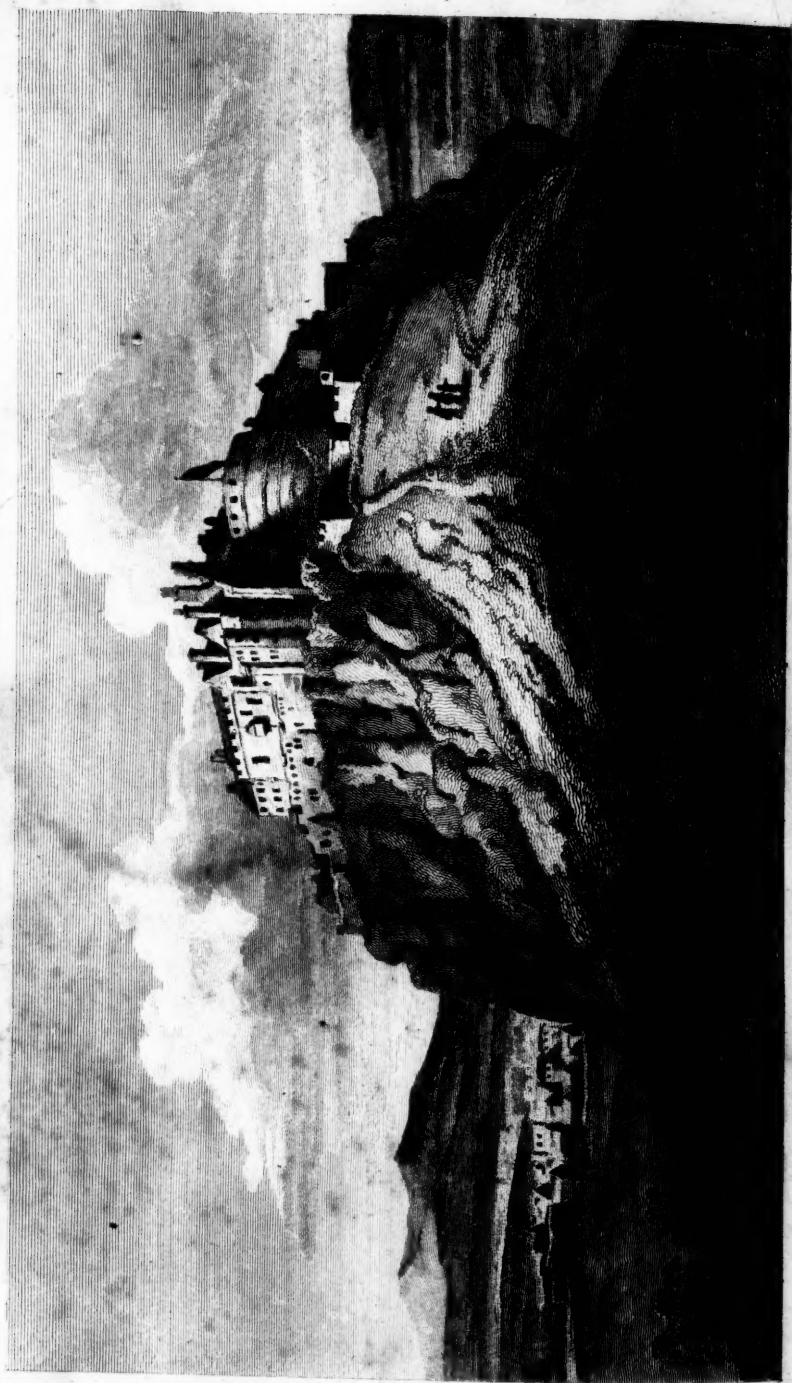
PRICE OF STOCKS, FROM JAN. 20 TO FEB. 20.

| | Bank Stock. | 3 per C. Red. | 3 per C. Con. | 4 per C. Con. | 5 per C. Ann. | Bank Lo. An | B. Sho. Ann. | Imp. 3 per C. | Imp. Ann. | 5 per C. 1797. | Om. niam. |
|-----------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Jan. 20 | 185½ | 70½ | 71½ | 86½ | Shut. | 20½ | — | — | 11½ | 102 | 4½ |
| 21 | 186½ | 71½ | 70½ | 86½ | — | 20 9-16 | — | 69½ | 11½ | 102½ | 4½ |
| 22 | 186½ | 71½ | 70½ | 86½ | — | 20½ | 4½ | 70½ | 11½ | 103½ | 4½ |
| 23 Sunday | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 24 | 186½ | 71½ | 70½ | 86½ | 100½ | 20 9-16 | — | 69½ | — | 102½ | 4½ |
| 25 | 186½ | 71½ | 70½ | 86½ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 26 | 186½ | 71½ | 70½ | 87½ | 100½ | 20 9-19 | 4½ | 69½ | 11½ | 103½ | 4½ |
| 27 | 186½ | 71½ | 70½ | 86½ | 100½ | 20½ | — | — | 11½ | 102½ | 4½ |
| 28 | — | 71½ | 70½ | 87½ | 100½ | 20 9-16 | 3 9-16 | 69½ | 11½ | 103½ | 4½ |
| 29 | — | 71½ | 71½ | 87½ | 100½ | 20½ | 4½ | — | 11½ | 103½ | 4½ |
| 30 Sunday | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 31 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Feb. 1 | 186½ | 70½ | 70½ | 86½ | 100½ | 20 1-16 | 4½ | 69½ | 11 1-16 | 103½ | 4½ |
| 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3 | 186½ | 71 | 70½ | 86½ | 100½ | 20½ | — | 69½ | 11½ | 103½ | 4½ |
| 4 | 186½ | 71½ | 70½ | 86½ | 100 | 20½ | 4 9-16 | 69½ | — | 103½ | 4½ |
| 5 | — | 71½ | 70½ | 87½ | 100½ | 20½ | 4½ | 69½ | 11½ | 103½ | 4½ |
| 6 Sunday | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7 | 188 | 70½ | 70½ | 87 | 100½ | 20 1-16 | — | 69½ | — | 103½ | 4½ |
| 8 | 187½ | 70½ | 70½ | 87½ | 100½ | 20½ | 4½ | 69½ | 11½ | 103½ | 4½ |
| 9 | 188 | 70½ | 70½ | 86½ | 100½ | 20 5-16 | — | 69½ | 11½ | 103½ | 5 |
| 10 | 187½ | 70½ | 70½ | 86½ | 100½ | 20 7-16 | — | 69½ | 11½ | 103½ | 5½ |
| 11 | 187½ | 70½ | 69½ | 86½ | 100½ | — | — | 69½ | 11½ | 103½ | 5½ |
| 12 | — | 70½ | 70 | 86½ | 100½ | 20½ | — | 69½ | 11 9-16 | 103½ | 4½ |
| 13 Sunday | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 14 | 187½ | 70½ | 70½ | 86½ | 100½ | 20½ | — | 69½ | — | 103½ | 5½ |
| 15 | 188½ | 70½ | 70½ | 87½ | 100½ | 20 9-16 | 4½ | 9½ | 11 9-16 | 103½ | 4½ |
| 16 | 186½ | 72½ | 71½ | 88 | 101½ | 20 9-16 | 4 9-16 | 70½ | — | 104 | 3½ |
| 17 | 188½ | 71½ | 71½ | 87½ | 101½ | 20 9-16 | — | — | 11 9-16 | 104½ | 4 |
| 18 | 190 | 72 | 71½ | 87½ | 101½ | 20 9-16 | 4½ | 70½ | 11½ | 104½ | 3½ |
| 19 | — | 71½ | 71½ | 88 | 101½ | 20½ | — | 70½ | 11½ | 104½ | 3½ |

DUBUISSON AND STAPLES, Stock Brokers, Change Alley.

$$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{11}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{13}, \frac{1}{14}, \frac{1}{15}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{17}, \frac{1}{18}, \frac{1}{19}, \frac{1}{20}, \frac{1}{21}, \frac{1}{22}, \frac{1}{23}, \frac{1}{24}, \frac{1}{25}, \frac{1}{26}, \frac{1}{27}, \frac{1}{28}, \frac{1}{29}, \frac{1}{30}, \frac{1}{31}, \frac{1}{32}, \frac{1}{33}, \frac{1}{34}, \frac{1}{35}, \frac{1}{36}, \frac{1}{37}, \frac{1}{38}, \frac{1}{39}, \frac{1}{40}, \frac{1}{41}, \frac{1}{42}, \frac{1}{43}, \frac{1}{44}, \frac{1}{45}, \frac{1}{46}, \frac{1}{47}, \frac{1}{48}, \frac{1}{49}, \frac{1}{50}, \frac{1}{51}, \frac{1}{52}, \frac{1}{53}, \frac{1}{54}, \frac{1}{55}, \frac{1}{56}, \frac{1}{57}, \frac{1}{58}, \frac{1}{59}, \frac{1}{60}, \frac{1}{61}, \frac{1}{62}, \frac{1}{63}, \frac{1}{64}, \frac{1}{65}, \frac{1}{66}, \frac{1}{67}, \frac{1}{68}, \frac{1}{69}, \frac{1}{70}, \frac{1}{71}, \frac{1}{72}, \frac{1}{73}, \frac{1}{74}, \frac{1}{75}, \frac{1}{76}, \frac{1}{77}, \frac{1}{78}, \frac{1}{79}, \frac{1}{80}, \frac{1}{81}, \frac{1}{82}, \frac{1}{83}, \frac{1}{84}, \frac{1}{85}, \frac{1}{86}, \frac{1}{87}, \frac{1}{88}, \frac{1}{89}, \frac{1}{90}, \frac{1}{91}, \frac{1}{92}, \frac{1}{93}, \frac{1}{94}, \frac{1}{95}, \frac{1}{96}, \frac{1}{97}, \frac{1}{98}, \frac{1}{99}, \frac{1}{100}$$

y.



EDINBURGH CASTLE.